Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

March 23, 1959

Butadiene Special Report Page 3

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Vol. 175 No. 13 30 Church St., New York 7, N.Y. March 23, 1959

BUTADIENE'S CUSTOMERS
SBR Rubber Is by All Odds No. 1

SBR Net Polymer	609,000 tons
Adiponitrile	25,000 tons
N-Type Rubber	21,000 tons
Exports	10,000 tons
High Impact Polystyrene	5,500 tons
Styrene-Butadiene Paint Latexes	4,000 tons
Terpolymers	3,000 tons
Isosebacic Acid	2,500 tons
Other	52,500 tons
Total	732,500 tons

Above consumption figures are for 1958.

Butadiene Men Smile Again As Their Product Convalesces After a Woeful '58 Showing

OPD Special Report

Take a look at butadiene producers this year and you'll find faint traces of smiles. Pale though the grins may be, they indicate a period of convalescence following a year of acute recessionitis. During 1958, the industry operated at a woeful 62.5 percent of rated capacity. In fact, Humble Oil & Refining Company shut down its 65,000-ton-a-year plant at Baytown, Tex., for most of the second quarter because of poor demand. This year, however, the industry believes it will be able to boost its output to somewhere between 70 and 80 percent of capacity.

Big reason for this optimism is recovery from the recession. More particularly, the butadiene industry is sweating out an expected snap-back in synthetic rubber production.

The Role of SBR

SBR rubber (ASTM nomenclature indicating styrene-butadiene rubbers) is the keystone on which the government founded the butadiene industry in World War II, and up until the last couple of years, there was no other end-use for butadiene worth talking about.

Last year, SBR output in terms of net polymer was 773,301 long tons. This meant a butadiene consumption in the neighborhood of 609,000 short tons, or 88.4 percent of total butadiene production.

With butadiene—whose idle capacity last year was greater than actual production of all but a few organic chemicals—a dramatic fluctuation in such a large use as SBR means boom or bust.

What happened in 1958? Net polymer SBR production dropped from 820,896 long tons in 1957 to 773,301 long tons last year.

Lack of rubber demand during '58 can be traced directly to the poor showing made by automobiles. But indications now point to a vastly improved auto market this year, bringing along with it a possible 12 percent increase in synthetic rubber consumption.

This factor alone could bounce butadiene operations well above the 70-percent-of-capacity figure. And those who know will tell you that the difference between 60 and 70 percent is the difference between pessimism and optimism.

Most people connected with the product knew there would have to be a large-scale expansion back in 1956—and there was.

—Continued on page 38

C_4H_6 OUTPUT

1965 . . .	*1,050,000 tons
1962 . . .	*950,000 tons
1960 . . .	*880,000 tons
1959 . . .	*845,000 tons
1958 . . .	732,500 tons
1957 . . .	797,900 tons
1956 . . .	755,000 tons
1955 . . .	705,700 tons
1950 . . .	305,100 tons
1945 . . .	623,300 tons

*Industry Estimate
Source: Tariff Commission

S 11 Again Bugabooing Chemicals, Only This Time Industry Is Ready

S 11, that perennial bugaboo sponsored by Sen. Estes Kefauver of Tennessee and Rep. Wright Patman of Texas, which would make it next to impossible for sellers to protect themselves against price-cutting and customer raiding antics of their competitors, has reared up again to plague chemical manufacturers. But it hasn't caught the industry napping this time. Last week representatives of the chemical people were out in full force when hearings opened before the anti-monopoly subcommittee of the senate on this bill to change the Robinson-Patman law so that sellers would be limited in their rights to discriminate in prices among their customers.

Statements in vigorous opposition to the bill were offered to the committee on behalf of the Manufacturing Chemists Association, the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, the National Plant Food Institute and the National Agricultural Chemicals Association. Watching the situation closely were representatives of the paint manufacturers.

The only major branch of the industry not involving itself in the legislation was the pharmaceutical section. And this is readily understood, considering the fact that the customers of the drug producers—the corner druggists—are among the principal advocates of the Kefauver-Patman bill.

The possibilities of the legislation get-

—Continued on page 63

ESSO SPECIALTIES MANAGER: Charles O. Peyton, who on April 1 will become general manager of the petroleum specialties department of Esso Standard Oil Company, New York. He will succeed Donald O. Swan who has been made a vice-president of Esso Export Corporation as of that date.

USI on Polyethylene: Grow, Grow, Grow!!

U. S. Industrial Chemicals Company, which has just started up a 75-million-pound-a-year plant at Houston, Tex., can see nothing but growth and more growth ahead for polyethylene.

So confident is this New York division of National Distillers & Chemical Corporation of the plastic material's glowing future that already it is planning to double high-pressure polyethylene capacity at Houston to 150 million pounds annually.

The expansion at Houston, which is expected to be completed by the third quarter of 1960, will give USI a total yearly capacity of 250 million pounds of high-pressure polyethylene and a ranking as the second largest producer in the country.

The company now has an annual pro-

—Continued on page 34

FD&C Red 32 Okay To Use a Bit Longer

It will be all right for Texas and Forida orange growers to continue tinting their oranges with FD&C Red 32 for a while longer. President Eisenhower signed S 79 into law March 17, a few days after the bill finally cleared the house without amendment.

The bill allows Red 32 to be used until May 1; after that date the industry will

—Continued on page 62

Ethylene Oxide-Glycol Unit Running Again: Wyandotte

Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation has completed the rebuilding of its ethylene oxide-glycol facility and the plant is now operating.

This plant, located twenty-five miles south of Baton Rouge, in the company's new chemical manufacturing center at Geismar, La., was disabled by an explosion and fire on November 25, 1958.

The oxide and glycol facility at Geismar utilizes oxygen for the oxidation of ethylene in the manufacture of ethylene oxide and was the first plant of its type to go into production.

It has a total oxide capacity of 60 million pounds and represents $11 million of the $37 million total capital investment

—Continued on page 63

Acetylene Chemical Lab Of Airco Formally Opens

Air Reduction Chemical Company, formed only seven years ago as a division of Air Reduction Company, New York, is determined to take giant strides in the acetylene chemistry field.

Already firmly entrenched in vinyl acetate monomer, polyvinyl alcohol and vinyl stearate, the Airco division advanced further last week with dedication of a $400,000 laboratory in Piscataway Township, N.J.

The installation is an expansion of existing development facilities at Bound Brook. Adjacent to pilot plants, the new building will be the center for develop-

—Continued on page 63

J. T. BAKER'S PRESIDENT: Dr. Joseph R. Stevens, executive vice-president of J. T. Baker Chemical Company, Phillipsburg, N. J., for the past two years, who has been elected president of the company.

Business With Government—It's Going to Be Easier

Chemical firms will find it somewhat easier to do business with the government when General Services Administration finishes a job, now under way, of codifying all regulations having to do with procurement.

The end result will be a new Federal Procurement Regulation System that will provide a convenient source of reference to industry for the numerous rules and procedures that apply to procurement activities of the federal agencies.

Dr. Raymond J. Saulnier, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors, told of the project at a meeting last week of all government agencies that have anything to do with buying.

About one-half of the basic regulations in codified form were published as a separate Part II of the *Federal Register*, March 17, and the balance will be published in the months ahead.

Under the new FPR system, individual agencies will adopt these basic regulations developed for general government application and will eliminate from their procurement operations duplicating and conflicting rules.

Also, it is required that individual procurement policies be keyed for easy reference to the basic regulations.

The regulations cover such things of importance to chemical companies contracting for government business as types of procurement to be used, such as competitive bidding or negotiated purchasing; specifications and deviations from specifications; brand name products or equal; responsibilities of bidders, and debarment of bidders. They will be the first complete guide to government procurement regulations yet devised.

DuPont Places Handicap Tag On Gov't Divestment Proposal

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. hit the goverment hard last week with the opening guns of its defense against a plan to divest the firm of its General Motors Corporation holdings. Two witnesses in the Chicago hearing—one a mathematician with a Philadelphia research firm, the other a partner in a large brokerage house—testified that implementation of the government plan would mean ruthless cuts in the value of both GM and duPont stock value. One warned that stock values would decline at least 20 to 25 percent for both firms. The other testified that the amputation of GM from duPont would cost duPont shareholders "nearly a billion dollars."

DuPont and GM lawyers opened their defense during the week following conclusion of the government's case on March 6 and a short recess.

Sample Survey of 10,000

Dr. Benjamin J. Tepping of National Analysts, Inc., Philadelphia, testified that he supervised a sample survey of more than 10,000 duPont shareholders in order to assess tax penalties that would result if the government's stock distribution proposal should be adopted.

The government has proposed that duPont distribute 43 million of its 63 million GM shares (duPont holdings at present give it a 23 percent interest in GM) among individual duPont shareholders and sell the remaining 20 million shares on the open market over a ten-year period.

Dr. Tepping said his study indicated 231,183 holders of 25,177,000 shares of duPont stock included in the survey would be assessed an additional tax of $77,805,000 a year over the ten-year period, a total of $778,050,000.

Dr. Tepping further testified that additional income taxes imposed on duPont shareholders under the distribution plan would range from 31.9 percent for holders of 100 shares or less to 81.7 percent for those owning more than 5,000 shares.

Earlier in the week, Sumner B. Emerson, partner of Morgan Stanley & Co. told the court that no situation comparable to the proposed divestment had occurred in the past. He said in his opinion dis-

—Continued on page 54

Aldehydes Find Use In Tanning Process

Army researchers have come up with a new tanning process using aldehydes—abundantly available in the US—that may cut heavily into the leather industry's use of imported vegetable tanning extracts.

According to a government report, the new rapid tanning process "reportedly avoids any danger of drawn or cracked grain, the main objection in the past to tanning with aldehydes. Particular success was noted with formaldehyde, glyoxal and glutaraldehyde—three aldehydes available in almost unlimited quantities in the US.

Gen'l Aniline Sees Green in Its Future

Eyes firmly fixed on the lush phthalocyanine green market (annual sales: $8.5 million), General Aniline & Film Corporation is happily making the rounds with what it believes is a blockbuster of a new green pigment.

Appropriately unveiled on St. Patrick's Day, the new green is called "Heliogen Viridine Y." GAF, which spent ten years and $1 million to develop the color, thinks it has something big.

In fact, the New York chemicals company unashamedly hails the new green pigment as the first major expansion of the phthalocyanine spectrum since its introduction more than twenty years ago.

Exactly what it has, says General Aniline, is this: "the yellowest green pigment available for producing vivid, lightfast colors free of the dichromatic effect often exhibited by mixtures of yellow and green pigments."

GAF's big sales target is surface coatings, which account for about 40 percent of the phthalocyanine green market. Indeed, the company is confident that it can catch

—Continued on page 50

Chrome Complex Dropping

Grasselli chemicals department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., will reduce the price of its "Quilon" chrome complex in isopropanol by 15 cents a pound, across the board, effective April 1. New price will be 60 cents a pound, drums, truckload, f.o.b. works.

Chemical Cash Dividends Are Ahead of Last Year's

Publicly reported cash dividends by companies engaged in the manufacture of chemicals are running slightly ahead of last year, according to the Office of Business Economics of the Department of Commerce.

February cash dividends by chemical companies totaled $27.6 million as compared with $24.8 million during the same month last year; for the first two months of this year dividends totaled $58.5 million against $54.3 million last year.

The chemical industry was one of only three manufacturing industries that paid larger cash dividends in February this year than in 1958. The others were the food, beverage and tobacco group, and the textiles and leather group. Cash dividends of all manufacturing groups were down to $118 million in February from $123.2 million in the same month last year.

The Week's Price Changes

Corn Oil, Linseed Meal, Olive Oil, Peanut Meal Advanced. Cottonseed Meal, Tetrahydrofurfuryl Alcohol Reduced.

Prices Advanced

Bone meal, $2.50 per ton (p. 41).
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Castor oil, Brazilian, No. 1, ¼c. per lb. (p. 56).
Corn oil, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 56).
Lard, cash, ¼c. per lb. (p. 56).
Linseed meal, extracted, $3 per ton (p. 56).
Mercury, $6 per flk. (p. 32).
Oiticica oil, ¼c. per lb. (p. 56).
Olive oil, 5c. per gal. (p. 56).
Palm oil, ½c. per lb. (p. 56).
Peanut meal, old process, $1 per ton (p. 56).
Tallow, edible, ¼c. per lb. (p. 56).
Tung oil, ½c. per lb. (p. 56).

Prices Reduced

Copra, $2.50 per ton (p. 56).
Cottonseed meal, Memphis, $3 per ton (p. 56).
Cottonseed oil, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 56).
Grease, choice, white, ½c. per lb. (p. 56).
Peanut oil, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 56).
Refd., ½c. per lb.
Soybean oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 56).
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, 3c. per lb. (p. 39).
Vitamin B_{12}, crystalline, $24 per gram (p. 45).
Oral grade solvents, $22 per gram (p. 45).
0.1% tirturation, $28 per kilo (p. 45).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:

(100=1949 average)

March 20, 1959	March 13, 1959	March 21, 1958
110.58	110.56	109.76

Liquid Detergents to Clean Up

Liquid detergents are going to clean up this year. Saleswise, that is. The word comes from C. S. Stephens, a sales executive in the Canco Division of American Can Company, New York. And Mr. Stephens should know what's going on in the detergents field, for his company puts an awful lot of the product into cans during the course of a year. The liquid detergent industry, reports the can company man, is in for the best year in its history.

The detergent people will use about 500 million containers for light-duty detergents alone this year, compared with about 400 million in 1958, Mr. Stephens predicts.

Growth in Heavy Duties

And to that forecast he adds the following statement:

"However, there are unmistakable signs that heavy-duty detergents will provide the industry with its biggest growth item. Growing consumer acceptance and improved formulations of this product could result in the sale of heavy-duty detergents exceeding that of light-duty detergents in the years immediately ahead."

Light-duty detergents are defined as those used for washing dishes and fine fabrics. Heavy-duty detergents are essentially for laundry washing and numerous household uses such as cleaning walls, woodwork, tile and so forth.

Mr. Stephens notes a third product of the industry that is growing. "Liquid

—Continued on page 50

HOOKER'S TREASURER: Edward W. Mathias, elevated from assistant treasurer to treasurer of Hooker Chemical Corporation, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Cyanamid, Canada, Set For 'Formica' Conversion

Cyanamid of Canada, Ltd., Montreal, Que., will spend more than $1.5 million in converting its plant facilities at St. Jean, Que., for the production of "Formica" laminated plastics.

The conversion will increase the 17,000 square feet of floor space at the St. Jean plant of the American Cyanamid Company by more than 50 percent, in order to house the new machinery necessary for the production of Formica.

It is expected that construction will be completed in one year. Production of Formica is already under way at St. Jean, through the use of a semi-finished product imported from the US and completed at the Canadian plant.

GE Is Planning to Quit Custom-Molded Plastics

General Electric Company is going out of the custom-molded plastics business.

The electrical complex is completing negotiations to sell the business, equipment and a plant in Taunton, Mass., to Haveg Industries, Wilmington, Del.

GE said the sale would include the business and much of the equipment of the plastics department's Decatur, Ill., plant.

GE will close out the Decatur plastics operation about September 1.

Index to News and Market Reports

Association News

Allied, Hoffmann-La Roche Represented.. 7
Chemical Men Discuss Plant Odors..... 7
Consulting Chemists Plan Meetings..... 7
Cosmetic Chemists Set Dinner..... 48
Pharmaceutical Producers Set Meeting.. 7
Textile Research Institute to Meet..... 57

Government News

'Aramite' Labels to Show Zero Tolerance. 7
Business With Government To Be Easier. 3
Chemical Cash Dividends Are Ahead..... 4
Chemical Expansion Climbing Over '58.. 7
DuPont Opens Defense Against Gov't..... 4
FD&C Red 32 Okay a Bit Longer..... 3
Fluorspar Market Div. Set for Hearing.. 48
FTC's Opinion Holds on Fair Trade..... 5
Pesticide Tolerance Okayed..... 62
Polyvinyl Fluoride Being Sold..... 54
Radioactivity in Food Set for Study..... 47
Reynold's Purchase Called Illegal..... 47
S11 Again Bugabooing Chemicals..... 3

Industry News

AAC Sets Sleepy Eye Unit..... 5
Aldehydes Used in Tanning..... 4
Butadiene Production: 1955-1965..... 3
Butadiene Hi-Low Prices in 1952-1959... 44
Butadiene Special Report..... 3
Butadiene's End Use Pattern..... 3
Cargill Building Process Facility..... 5
Chrome Complex Dropping..... 4
Cutter Labs Acquires Olympic Firms..... 5
Ethylene Oxide, Glycol Unit Restored.. 3
GE to Quit Custom-Molded Plastics..... 4
Gen'l Aniline Unveils Green Pigment..... 4
Heyden Newport Develops New Lube..... 5
Liquid Detergents to Clean Up..... 4
Modern Solvents Is New Name..... 34
Monsanto Polyethylene Okay..... 58
Nickel Looking Up in '59..... 48
Felron Expands Unit..... 7
Foster D. Snell Begins Service..... 47
Squibb Unit Revamps Chemical Divisions. 35
Steel Container Co. in Full Production.. 34
Texaco Inc. To Be New Name..... 5
Texas Gulf Follows Sulfur Trend..... 5
UBS Begins Construction..... 5
US Butadiene Capacity: A Tabulation... 33
USI on Polyethylene..... 3
Vinyls Looking Up and Up..... 7
Wesson Expansion Set..... 47

International News

Coal Chemicals Trade Pact Signed..... 34
Cyanamid to Spend $1.5 Million..... 4
Ethylene Oxide Unit Planned..... 5
French Plastics to Climb..... 55
Monsanto Is Growing Overseas..... 5
Stauffer Replies to the President..... 5

Personnel News

Hoffmann-LaRoche Appoints Aeschlimann 5
J. T. Baker Elects Stevens President.... 3
Dewey & Almy Names Morton..... 7
Esso Names Peyton Manager of Unit..... 3
Girdler Catalysts Names Taylor..... 5
Hooker Names Mathias Treasurer..... 4
Jobs & People..... 34
Nat'l Lead Promotes Two..... 54
Pfizer Promotes Three..... 48
Searle Appoints Searle..... 54
Warner-Lambert Unit Names Abrams..... 7

Market Reports

Acids..... 32
Agricultural Chemicals..... 41
Aliphatic Organics..... 39
Antifoaming Agents..... 36
Aromatic Chemicals..... 49
Botanical Drugs, Gums..... 46
Chelating Agents..... 36
Chemical Specialties..... 56
Coal Chemicals..... 42
Coatings Materials..... 53
Delustrants..... 37
Drugs..... 45
Essential Oils..... 49
Fats & Greases..... 57
Fertilizer Materials..... 41
Fine Chemicals..... 45
Heavy Chemicals..... 32
Industrial Organic Chemicals..... 44
Metals, non-Ferrous..... 32
Naval Stores..... 54
Oil Cake and Meal..... 57
Oils..... 56
Paint Materials..... 53
Pesticides..... 41
Petrochemicals..... 44
Petroleum Derivatives..... 51
Protective Coatings Materials..... 53
Spices..... 50
Surface Active Agents..... 37
Trade Name Chemicals..... 36
Waxes..... 57

General Features

Advertising Index..... 63
Association Meeting Dates..... 7
Bids Wanted..... 62
Classified Advertisements..... 62
Coal Chemical Output..... 42
Crude Oil Stocks..... 51
Current Market Quotations..... 8
Data Offered..... 48
Editorials..... 30
Imports..... 52
Jobs & People..... 34
Obituaries..... 55
OPD Price Index..... 4
Washington Talks It Over..... 30

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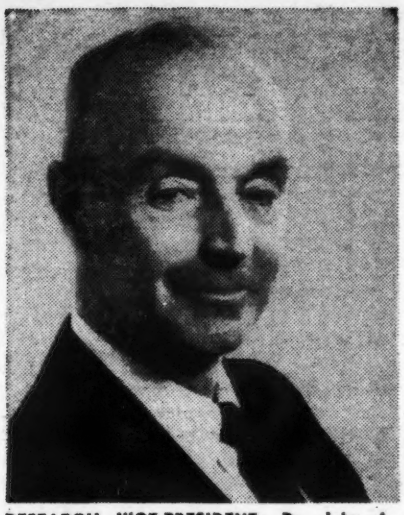


RESEARCH VICE-PRESIDENT: Dr. John A. Aeschlimann, named vice-president in charge of research by Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc., Nutley, N. J.

Texas Gulf Follows Molten Sulfur Trend

Texas Gulf Sulphur Company, the American crude sulfur colossus, is keying an expansion project in Texas and a new unit development in Florida to a fast-growing industrial trend—the use of molten sulfur.

Points of the two-pronged Texas Gulf project are: a $3 million expansion of marine shipping facilities on the Neches River outside Beaumont, Tex., and construction of a molten sulfur terminal at Tampa, Fla.

The latter project will be developed in collaboration with DeBardeleben Marine Corporation, New Orleans, La.

The Neches River expansion is attributed by Texas Gulf officials to increased production at local production facilities. However, a major consideration is the fact that the river facility will now be able to handle molten sulfur where previously it only handled dry solid material.

Texas Gulf's president, Claude O. Stephens, in announcing the Tampa development, noted the direction current US demand is taking in remarking that "the trend today in our industry is toward greater use of molten sulfur."

According to spokesmen for both Texas Gulf and DeBardeleben, the Tampa unit will employ for the first time an oceangoing vessel "especially designed for the shipment of sulfur in liquid form."

"Beginning in August," it was added, "molten sulfur will be shipped to a new DeBardeleben terminal at Tampa from Texas Gulf's leading terminal at Beaumont, in a Liberty vessel recently purchased and converted by DeBardeleben. The sulfur transport will be equipped with steam-heated tanks capable of holding 7,500 tons of molten sulfur."

Initial moves in the Beaumont expansion program have already been made.

—Continued on page 57

Texaco, Inc. to Become New Texas Company Name

The board of directors of Texas Company, New York, has voted to change the firm's name to Texaco, Inc., subject to ratification by the stockholders at the annual meeting, April 22.

According to the firm, the wide distribution and sale of its products bearing the trademark "Texaco" have resulted in the company being generally known and referred to by that name. The change in name has been the subject of study for several years and the names of many subsidiaries have already been changed to include the name "Texaco," it was added.

Stauffer Terms Tartar Action By the President a Nullification Of Escape Clause Philosophy

Stauffer Chemical Company's president—Hans Stauffer—has told the world President Eisenhower committed a major sin when he recently refused to okay a tariff increase on tartaric acid and cream of tartar. The New York executive says the President's act, by its very nature, "nullifies the true purpose of the escape clause as enacted by congress." Furthermore, says Mr. Stauffer, the President should never have considered the amount of business a company does in a particular product when he made up his mind on the tariff question.

Mr. Stauffer made his statements last week in a telegram to the White House. As soon as he had done this, observers were quick to point out that if the action does nullify the purpose of the escape clause, there is immediately some doubt as to the legality of the move.

Buisness Volume The Consideration

A consideration of the amount of business Stauffer does in the tartar products was the basis for Mr. Eisenhower's action.

The President had noted when he announced his decision nine days ago that the tartar products represented less than 1 percent of Stauffer's entire business and that Stauffer was the only producer.

The chemical company man now sees the domestic tartar chemicals industry finished and the users in this country subjected to any prices foreign suppliers want to charge.

The chemical man was not alone in feeling offended by the President's action. The Tariff Commission must have felt the same way, for that body had previously recommended to the President that escape clause relief was warranted in the tartar products case.

Following is the text of the telegram Mr. Stauffer sent the President:

"We are constrained to register our keen disappointment at your refusal to approve the Tariff Commission's recommendations that tariffs on tartaric acid and cream of tartar be adjusted to enable the US industry to continue to exist. The direct result of your decision will be to eliminate the last remaining domestic source of tartar chemicals and will place all US consumers at the mercy of foreign producers.

"We are particularly disappointed that your announced decision appears to have been based on the fact that tartrates represent only a small proportion of our company's business. Such a consideration is totally irrelevant and appears to disregard the clear intent of congress in enacting the escape clause.

"Such reasoning implies that any manufacturer would be denied relief unless the product involved represented all or a major part of its business. We think the basis of your decision is unjust to all com-

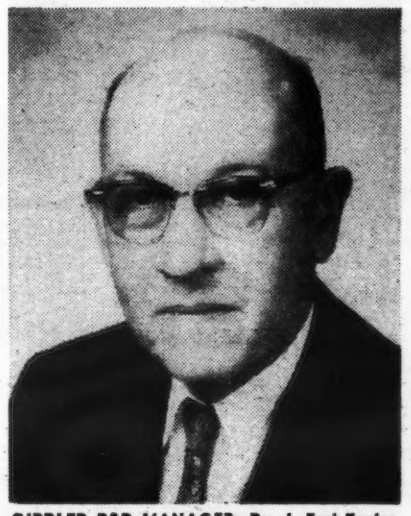
—Continued on page 63

Heyden Newport Develops New Fuel for Turbo-Jets

A synthetic lubricant, developed by Heyden Newport Chemical Corporation New York, has reportedly shown dramatically effective performance in high temperature turbo-jet engine tests recently completed at the Wright Air Development Center Laboratories of the Air Force Research and Development Command.

The combination of wide fluid range, excellent lubricity and high temperature stability exhibited by this oil has been described as "a major breakthrough in the development of high temperature lubricants," designed to meet the requirements of USAF Target Specification MIL-L-9236 A.

The company anticipates that its lubricant will serve as one of a very limited number of prototypes for production of a new class of high temperature jet engine oils.



GIRDLER R&D MANAGER: Dr. J. Earl Taylor, named manager of research and development by Girdler Catalysts, Louisville, Ky., a unit of Chemetron Corporation's chemical products division.

Ethylene Oxide Unit Is Planned by Carbide

Making its fourth investment in the European petrochemicals field, Union Carbide Corporation has just undertaken plans to construct a plant to produce ethylene oxide and derivatives in Italy.

The unit will contribute to the expanding activities of S.p.A. Celene, a jointly-owned Italian company formed in 1957 by the New York chemical company and Societa Edison of Milan to produce chemicals and plastics.

The new installation will be located adjacent to Celene's polyethylene unit near Prioli on the southeastern coast of Sicily. Plans call for annual capacity of 12,000 metric tons (26,450,000 pounds) with production scheduled to commence in mid-1960.

In addition to the Sicilian polyethylene unit of Celene, a Union Carbide polyethylene plant went into production at Grangemouth, Scotland, in April of 1958

—Continued on page 47

Cargill Building Process Facility; Sets Expansion

Cargill, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., has begun construction of a soybean oil and meal plant in South Norfolk, Va., with a capacity of 10 million gallons of oil and 170,000 tons of meal per year.

At the same time, the firm has announced plans to expand its Norfolk grain export elevator from a present capacity of 2.25 million bushels to more than 4.5 million bushels. The process facility is being constructed alongside the elevator.

According to a spokesman for Cargill, the processing unit will be completed in time to handle this fall's soybean harvest and will be of a solvent-extraction type.

FTC's Opinion Continues to Hold On Fair Trade

The Federal Trade Commission hasn't changed its mind on the wisdom of a national fair trade law. The agency is still against such a measure—which is largely the product of the retail druggists—on the grounds that it would be inconsistent with this country's traditional policy of free competition.

So said FTC chairman John W. Gwynne last week in opening a scheduled two weeks of hearings, before the house interstate commerce committee, on the bill of committee chairman Oren Harris of Arkansas to give a legal injection to the faltering state fair trade laws.

Makes FTC the Enforcer

The bill makes resale price maintenance contracts subject to enforcement by the Federal Trade Commission. It amends the FTC law to make it an unfair trade practice to sell below the manufacturers suggested retail price, even for sellers not under contract with the manufacturer.

Chairman Gwynne had nothing new to add to the FTC's objections to this legislation. He recalled that the FTC has opposed price maintenance from the beginning and recalled a 1945 report citing fair trade contracts as price-fixing arrangements that restrict competition and divide markets.

He said that the Harris bill is a significant departure from the traditional idea of a free market because it permits a manufacturer to fix resale prices on his own motion instead of by written agreement with at least one retailer.

Also testifying was Maurice Mermey, director of the Bureau of Education on Fair Trade, who made the point that withdrawal of a brand from intra-brand competition promotes orderly marketing while costing the American consumer not a single penny.

Urging enactment of the Harris bill, Mr. Mermey pointed out that it would extend to all brand owners the right, already enjoyed by many, to withdraw their respective brands from intra-brand competition.

"The bill," he added, "gives trademark owners relying on mass distribution the opportunity of protecting the value of

—Continued on page 35

UBS Begins Construction On Pilot Plant, Laboratory

UBS Chemical Corporation has broken ground for a pilot plant and laboratory in Marlboro, Mass., scheduled for completion this June.

According to the Cambridge, Mass., firm, the new unit will house a polymer development laboratory and a small production plant containing a multiple number of reactors and storage facilities.

The unit is to be designed to increase the pact of new product development, UBS says, and will provide new equipment and improved laboratory facilities, though major production will continue at the Cambridge facility.

Agrico Sets Sleepy Eye Plant

American Agricultural Chemical Company, New York, is working on plans for the construction of a fertilizer plant in Sleepy Eye, Minn. The company has just announced purchase of a sixty-four acre site at that location.

Cutter Labs Purchases 2 Olympic Enterprises

Cutter Laboratories, Berkeley, Calif., has signed an agreement to acquire the assets of Olympic Plastics Company and Olympic Containers, Inc., both of Los Angeles. In terms of sales volume, this is reportedly Cutter's largest acquisition to date.

The plastics company is a supplier of molded products. The other Olympic enterprise produces various types of containers. The assets of both companies were acquired in exchange for class A common stock of Cutter.

Monsanto, a Cautious Voyager, Is Growing Overseas

Monsanto Chemical Company sees itself as a cautious voyager on the sea of foreign expansion.

The St. Louis, Mo., chemical maker offers this characterization despite the fact that 15 percent of this year's capital expenditure is slated for spending by foreign subsidiaries. Also, of some significance is the 164 percent growth of Monsanto's overseas assets since 1953.

Though on the surface this appears a contradiction between the firm's self appraisal and statistics, there is no contradiction. The key lies with Monsanto policy.

While recognizing the growing importance of overseas production, Monsanto wants to hold onto its extensive export market as long as possible.

This is the picture as seen by Irving C. Smith, vice-president of the firm. According to Mr. Smith, speaking at a meeting of the Financial Analysts of Philadelphia last week, Monsanto's policy is "to export products as long as possible, and to shift to local foreign manufacture only when we are in danger of losing a market, or when we stand to gain a marked sales advantage by foreign production."

Monsanto feels, Mr. Smith said, that though export sales in relation to foreign production sales may shrink, this doesn't necessarily mean that dollar volume will also decline.

Noting that the question of export sales vs. foreign production is under constant study, Mr. Smith added that "we attempt to be prepared for the rapid changes in world economic conditions which control such decisions."

The fact that Monsanto has kept its plans keyed to shifts in world trade de-

—Continued on page 62

EXPLORE THE HYDROXYLAMINES!

Unique reactivity characteristics excite industry
New applications discovered daily

Hydroxylamine salts have reactivity characteristics possessed by no other chemical. Already being put to work in a wide range of uses, these versatile nitroparaffin derivatives offer exciting potential to all chemical explorers.

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EFFECTS ON PROTEINS AND BIOLOGICAL SYSTEMS For inhibiting enzymes such as catalase, for hardening gelatine. Derivatives are good fungicides and bactericides. This is a relatively unknown "land" ideal for pioneering.

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NAME..... TITLE.....

COMPANY.....

STREET.....

CITY..... ZONE..... STATE.....

Vinyls Looking Up and Up

Look to plastic makers to double their output of vinyl resins by 1963. The way one industrial crystal ball has it, present production of some 181 million pounds per annum should soar to an annual figure of about 335 million pounds.

Owner of the crystal ball is Union Carbide Plastics Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide Corporation. However, the plastics division leans less upon clairvoyance than it does upon good solid sales figures to back up its prognostication.

One reason behind the growing vinyl resins market, Union Carbide Plastics says, is the growing dependence of paint contractors upon the material as an industrial coating offering the two basic requirements: high-durability and low-maintenance.

Other characteristics keying this material to industrial use are:

- High resistance to industrial chemicals.
- Reduced downtime and subsequent repainting costs necessary with conventional coatings.
- Versatility.

To illustrate its point, the Union Carbide unit cites W. R. Grace & Co.'s Davison Chemical Company application of vinyl coatings on its ammonia storage tanks at a Louisiana plant, thus keeping them "corrosion free despite the attack of sulfate salt, intermittent sulfuric acid spray and ammonium hydroxide present in the atmosphere."

The construction industry too has come out strong for vinyl, it is added by Carbide, in noting its use on curbing in the new Baltimore harbor tunnel.

Chemical Plant in Neighborhood? Residents Can Smell It, Parley Told

The only way many people can tell a chemical plant is in the neighborhood is by smelling it. And those people often turn out to be the most important persons in the community—municipal officials, leaders of civic organizations and a number of competing industrialists. A. N. Heller, of Allied Chemical Corporation, puts it this way: "Odors may represent the only contact between a plant and its neighbors and must be recognized as deserving high priority on the plant's public relations list."

ASS'T RESEARCH MANAGER: William A. Morton, appointed assistant research manager in its organic chemicals research laboratory by Dewey & Almy Chemical Division of W. R. Grace & Co., Cambridge, Mass.

Mr. Heller stated the industry's position last week in an address before the air and water pollution abatement conference in Cincinnati, Ohio, held under the sponsorship of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association.

Responsibility And Efforts

The New York executive was among a number of chemical industry executives who spoke on industry's growing responsibility—and efforts—in keeping the air and water free from noxious materials.

He presented a paper dealing with odor surveys carried out in chemical plant communities to determine the proportion of odor nuisance that can be blamed on local chemical plants.

"These surveys," he said, "prove, in many cases, that the local chemical plant

—*Continued on page 58*

Pelron Expands Unit

Pelron Corporation, Lyons, Ill., has completed expansion of its polyurethane resins capacity by some 650,000 pounds per month. The expansion, another step in the firm's continuing development program, it attributed by Pelron to growing demand for the material.

Pharmaceutical Producers Set Florida Meeting Plans

The Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association will hold its first annual meeting April 1 to 3 at the Boca Raton hotel and club in Boca Raton Fla.

Program for the first general session includes reports from the biological and financial sections; also reports from the treasurer, general counsel, administrative vice-president and executive vice-president.

Included in the April 1 session will be an address by the group's president,

—*Continued on page 47*

Chemical Expansion Climbing Over 1958's Valleys, But Peaks Of '57 Are Still Out of Reach

Optimism is on the rise in the chemical industry. Predictions of new plant construction, made by the government, indicate that chemical makers are projecting moderate increases for 1959 after the 1958 cutbacks from the record heights reached in 1957. In the quarterly joint report of the Department of Commerce and the Securities & Exchange Commission last week, the chemical industry is seen programming some $1,414,000,000 for new plant and equipment this year, which compares with the 1958 expansion of $1,320,000,000 and the high 1957 figure of $1,724,000,000.

The 1959 figure is based on first quarter estimated expenditures of $293 million and second quarter projections of $337 million with adjustments for tendencies to deviate from forecasts. Last year's first quarter expenditures were $340 million and in the second quarter $352 million, but nosedived sharply in the third quarter and stayed at a relatively low level in the fourth quarter.

To Spend $32 Billion

According to the two agencies, business as a whole expects to spend $32 billion on new plant and equipment this year, or 4 percent more than last year. It was also stated that businessmen are looking forward to higher sales in 1959 with manufacturers and public utility companies looking for sales to be up 9 percent over 1958, while trade firms expect a 6 percent increase.

Manufacturers are planning capital outlays of $12.3 billion this year compared with $11.5 billion last year and a high of $16 billion in 1957. Durable and nondurable goods producers are anticipating increases of 7 and 8 percent, respectively.

Practically all of the nondurable goods industries plan larger capital outlays this year. The largest relative increases over 1958 are expected in the rubber and textile industries. Petroleum firms have programmed outlays of $2.7 billion in 1959, as compared to $2.4 billion last year and a record $3.5 billion in 1957. Paper companies plan a moderate increase.

Among durable goods manufacturers, motor vehicle, other transportation equipment, and stone, clay and glass companies there is expected a relative increase of 20 percent or more, while electrical machinery companies report a 16 percent rise.

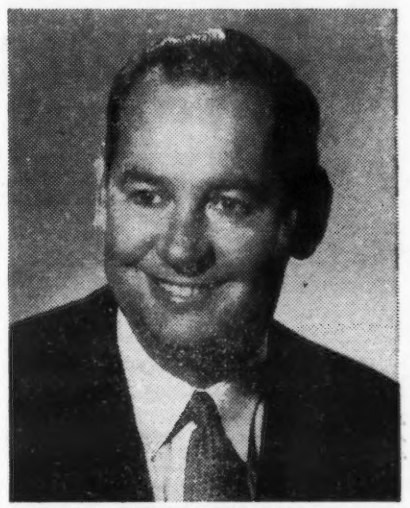
Consulting Chemists Map Their Next Three Meetings

The Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers has announced the next three meetings on its program for 1959.

On March 10 the group will hold a noon luncheon meeting at the Shelburne hotel, New York. There will be a panel entitled, "Selling Professional Services."

On April 28 at 5:30 p.m. there will be a symposium and banquet at the Shelburne, and the topic to be discussed will be "Industrial and Educational Developments in the Soviet Union."

On October 27 the Shelburne will be the scene of the annual symposium and banquet.



HEADS WARNER-LAMBERT UNIT: George J. Abrams, appointed president and chief executive officer of its newly-formed cosmetics and toiletries division by Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Company, Morris Plains, N. J.

'Aramite' Labels Must Show Zero Tolerance

Pesticide people who have products containing the potent "Aramite" have been told by the Department of Agriculture to revise their labelings so that the recently-established zero tolerance for the material will be plainly noted on the packaging.

Notice of the department's order went out to the trade in the March 18 issue of the *Federal Register*, along with a table of acceptable uses of "Aramite" for various listed agricultural products.

The notice applies to products registered

—*Continued on page 35*

Allied, Hoffmann-La Roche Executives on Trade Board

Two top executives of the Drug, Chemical & Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade have been named directors of the parent body.

The two are Leon W. Miller, director of chemical sales for the plastics and coal chemicals division of Allied Chemical Corporation, New York, and Paul J. Cardinal, vice-president in charge of industrial relations for Hoffman-La Roche, Inc., Nutley, N. J.

Association Meetings

American Chemical Society, national meeting, Boston, Mass., April 5-10.

American Institute of Chemists, annual meeting, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., May 6-8.

American Oil Chemists Society, fiftieth anniversary meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New Orleans, La., April 20-22.

American Pharmaceutical Association, annual meeting, Netherlands-Hilton hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, August 16-23.

American Society for Testing Materials, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., June 21-26.

American Zinc Institute, annuaal meeting, Drake hotel, Chicago, April 23-24.

Animal Health Institute, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., April 12-14.

Association of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers, symposium and banquet, Shelburne hotel, New York, April 28.

Chemical Market Research Association, annual meeting, Plaza hotel, New York, May 20-21.

Chemical Progress Week, April 13-17.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, semi-annual meeting, Drake hotel, Chicago, May 18-20.

Chemurgic Council, annual conference, Congress hotel, Chicago, April 1-3.

Electrochemical Society, Sheraton hotel, Philadelphia, May 3-7.

Federation of Paint & Varnish Production Clubs, annual convention, Convention Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 22-24.

Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, May 10-13.

Kentucky, Fertilizer Conference, annual meeting, Univ. of Kentucky, Lexington, July 29.

Manufacturing Chemists' Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 11-13.

National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association, annual convention, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 19-21.

National Petroleum Association, semi-annual meeting, Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, April 15-17.

Oil Trades Association of New York, Waldorf - Astoria hotel, New York, March 25.

Packaging Conference, sponsored by American Management Association, Palmer House, Chicago, April 13-15.

Packaging and Transportation Symposium, sponsored by Manufacturing Chemists' Association, Engineering & Scientific Center, Cleveland, Ohio, April 29-30.

Paint Industries' Show, sponsored by Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, Convention Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 20-24.

Parenteral Drug Association, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, April 17.

Petroleum World Congress, Coliseum, New York, May 31-June 6.

Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Boca Raton hotel and club, Boca Raton, Fla., April 1-3.

Proprietary Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 10-13.

Society of Plastics Industry, Pacific Coast, section conference, Del Coronado hotel, Coronado, Calif., March 26-27.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, April 14.

Textile Research Institute, annual meeting Commodore hotel, New York, March 23-24.

Society of Plastics Industry, Canadian conference, Windsor hotel, Montreal, Canada, April 6-7.

Toilet Goods Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 12-14; scientific section's spring meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 14.

CHEMICALS AND RELATED MATERIALS

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, March 20 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Abies siberica oil, cns. ..... lb. 2.70 - 3.00
Acacia (see Arabic gum).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C. m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Above 92.5 C. m.p., bbls., dms., lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .32½ - —
bbls., bgs., ton lots, frt alld. lb. .33½ - —
bbls., bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .36½ - —
USP, bbls., 225-lb. dms any quantity lb. .79 - —
100-lb. dms., any quantity lb. .81 - —
Acetic acid, coml. or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs 10.45 - —
Acetic acid, glacial, syn., CP, dms divd 100 lbs. 22.00 - 23.00
tech., dms., c.l., divd. 100 lbs. 13.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., divd. 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
tanks, divd. ..... 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
USP, cbys., divd 100 lbs. 31.00 - 32.00
Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret. dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .16½ - —
aluminum ret. dms., l.c.l., divd E. lb. .18 - —
tanks, divd. E. lb .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., divd lb. .80 - —
fib dms., l.c.l., divd. lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., divd lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., divd. lb 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide fib. dms., c.l., divd lb. .82 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., divd. lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., divd. lb .11 - —
dms., l.c.l., divd ..... lb. .12½ - —
tanks, divd. ..... lb. .08½ - —
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .45¾ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .43 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, dms., works, frt. equald lb 1.22 - 1.24
Acetophenone, cns., dms. lb. .42 - 1.30
Tech., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .37¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol. 1,000-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots, dms., same basis lb. 1.55 - 1.63
Acetylene black, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .19 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse. lb. .24½ - .30
Acetylsalicylic acid, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt lb. .63½ - —
USP, standard, fine, cryst. gran., (20-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh), 250-lb. bbls., c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .55¼ - —
Freight equald, shipt. identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35½ - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt alld. E. of Denver lb. .36½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39½ - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .37 - —

Acids

Acid quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Acid, cresylic, may be found in the C's under Cresylic acid.

Aconite root, bls. ..... lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .51 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .51¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Acrylic acid, glacial, dms. l.t.l., divd. lb. .65 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald .... lb. .31 - —
tanks, frt. equald ..... lb. .27 - —
Adeps lanae (see lanolin).

Abies Siberica Oil—Ammonium Bicarbonate

Adipic acid, bgs., c.l., divd. ..... lb. .32¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l. divd. ..... lb. .35 - —
Agar, USP Kobe No 1, strip, bls. lb. 1.80 - 1.90
powd., 30 mesh., fib. dms lb 2.50 - —
dl-Alanine, dms. works ..... lb 8.50 - 11.00
Aldol, 95%, dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .28 - —
Aldrin, tech. fib dms., c.l., t.l., divd lb. .93 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., divd ..... lb. .98 - —
Aletris root, bgs. ..... lb. 1.75 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate)
Alizarin (see 1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Alkali blue dry, 250-lb. bbls., divd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.38 - —

Alcohols

Alcohol quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol.

Alkali blue, toner, litho flushed, 125-lb. bbls., same basis. lb. 1.35 - —
Alkali blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld lb. 28.80 - 28.90
Soln., 20% dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 6.50 - 6.55
2½% dms. frt. alld. ..... lb. .95 - 1.10
Allspice oil (see Pimento oil).
Allyl alcohol, dms., c.l. divd. .... lb. .32½ - —
dms., l.c.l., divd ..... lb. .34 - —
tanks, divd. ..... lb. .30 - —
Allyl bromide 55-lb. cbys. 5,005 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.47 - —
55-lb. cbys., 1,045 to 4,950 lbs., works lb. 1.52 - —
55-lb. cbys., 55 to 990 lbs. works. lb. 1.57 - —
Allyl chloride, dms., c.l., divd. .. lb. .17½ - —
dms., l.c.l., divd ..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, divd. ..... lb. .15 - —
Allyl isocyanate (see Mustard Oil, syn.).
Almond oil, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	No.	number
amorph	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	nom.	nominal
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	o-	ortho
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	ord.	ordinary
AOAC	Association of Official Agricultural Chemists	dom.	domestic	oz.	ounce
		E	east	p-	para
		e.p.	end point	Pac.	Pacific
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	equald.	equalized	pf.	proof
		exp.	expressed	phos.	phosphate
approx.	approximately	Ext.	external	photo.	photographic
artif.	artificial	F.	fahrenheit	pkgs.	packages
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	ferment.	fermentation	powd.	powdered
		f.f.a.	free fatty acid	precip.	precipitated
		f.f.c.	free from chlorine	prod.	producer
Atl.	Atlantic	fib.	fiber	pt.	point
Be.	Baume	f.o.b.	free on board	pulv.	pulverized
bbls.	barrels	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	purif.	purified
bgs.	bags	frt.	freight	redist.	redistilled
bls.	bales	gal.	gallon	refd.	refined
bots.	bottles	gran.	granular	refy.	refinery
b.p.	boiling point	grd.	ground	reg.	regular
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	i &a.	iron and aluminum	resub.	resublimed
				ret.	returnable
b.r.	boiling range	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	SD	specially denatured
bxs.	boxes	imp.	imported	s.d.	single distilled
C.	centigrade	incl.	included	S E.	southeast
cbys.	carboys	indust.	industrial	sec.	secondary
CD	completely denatured	kgs.	kegs	secs.	seconds
		l-	laevo	s.g.	specific gravity
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	lacq.	lacquer	shipt.	shipment
cks.	casks	lb.	pound	soln.	solution
c.l.	carlots	l.c.l.	less than carlots	s.u.	standard unit
cns.	cans	l.t.l.	less truckload	syn.	synthetic
coml.	commercial	liq.	liquid	tanks.	railroad tankcars
conc.	concentrated	mfrs.	manufacturers	tech.	technical
CP	chemically pure	m-	meta	tert-	tertiary
cps.	centipoises	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	t.l.	truck loads
cryst.	crystalline	min.	minimum	t.w.	tank wagons
cs.	cases	m.p.	melting point	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
ctns.	cartons	N-	nitrogen		
cyls.	cylinders	n-	normal	vis.	viscosity
d-	dextro	nat.	natural	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
dbl.	double	neut.	neutral		
denat.	denatured	NF	National Formulary	W.	west
dest-dist	destructively—distilled	NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies	whse.	warehouse
dl-	dextrolaevo			w w.	water-white
dist.	distilled				

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Almond oil, sat., bitter, f.p.n., bots. lb. 2.75 - 3.45
NF, bots. ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.30
sweet, USP, cns., dms. ..... lb. .75 - 1.30
Aloe, Cape, cs. ..... lb. .35 - .45
powd., cs. ..... lb. .60 - .65
Curacao, kgs. ..... lb. .60 - .70
powd., kgs. ..... lb. .80 - —
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs. ... lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene)
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms. ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. ..... lb. .07¾ - .08
Alum, potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt., dms. ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. ..... lb. .07¾ - .08
Alum, potash-chrome, dms. ..... lb. .17 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .05¼ - .08
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Aluminum chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .16½ - —
cryst., dms., c.l. works 100 lbs. 21.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 21.50 - —
soln., 32° cybs., c.l., works .. lb. .0495 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0570 - .1095
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
NF, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .31 - .32
Aluminum fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .17¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18¼ - .20¼
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher
Aluminum formate, basic soln., containers extra. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
containers extra, l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 11.50 - —
Aluminum hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03½ - —
bgs., 20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .03¾ - —
bgs., 2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .04¾ - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ..... lb. .03¼ - —
Aluminum hydroxide, dried, USP XV, fib. dms., works lb. .82½ - —
fib. dms., contract, works lb. .79½ - —
Aluminum hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .19 - —
fib. dms., contract, works.lb. .18 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, tech., powd. (See Aluminum hydrate).
Aluminum metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2680 - —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2470 - —
Aluminum oxide, amorphous (See Alumina, calcined).
Aluminum paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .69½ - —
Standard grade, dms. ..... lb. .47 - —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. 1.11 - —
Standard grade, dms. ..... lb. .81 - —

Aluminum paste and powder prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10 lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Aluminum resinate, precip., 2.1% t.t.l., dms lb. .36¼ - —
Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Monobasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Tribasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Aluminum sulfate, coml., grd., bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald .. ton. 41.00 - —
grd., bulk, c.l., same basis .. ton. 40.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., same basis .. ton. 44.00 - —
Coml., iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald .. 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.30 - 8.30
USP, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .30 - —
powd., dms., works ..... lb. .37 - —
Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South.
Aluminum trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots. ..... oz. 6.50 - 10.00
p-Aminoacetanilide, tech., paste, dms., frt. alld .. lb. 1.57 - —
Aminoacetic acid, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18
p-Aminobenzoic acid, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.72 - —
2-Amino-4-chlorophenol, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 8.10 - —
p-Aminodiphenylamine, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 3.00 - —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., divd lb. .475 - —
dms., l.c.l., divd ..... lb. .49 - —
tanks, divd. ..... lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld .. lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
dms., smaller lots. ..... lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld. .. lb. 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.55 - —
p-Aminosalicylic acid, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted .. lb. 3.40 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald, E. of Rockies .. ton. 88.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works, frt. equald E. of Rockies .. ton. 90.50 - —
Aqueous, 29.4%, tanks, works, anhyd. basis, E. of Rockies. ton. 91.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt, equald .. 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis .. 100 lbs. 8.65 - 12.65
Ammoniac, sal., white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .40 - —
Ammonium benzoate, USP, fib. dms. ton lots, works lb. 1.00 - —
fib dms. 1,000-lb lots, works. lb. 1.05 - —
Ammonium biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton. 325.00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 20.40 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 21.15 - —
Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 9.00 - —

Ammonium bichromate, dms., works, lb. .42 - .43
Ammonium bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .2145 - .2245
Ammonium bromide, NF, gran., bbls, lb. .43 - —
Ammonium carbonate, USP, lump, dms., c.l., lb. .15½ - —
Ammonium chloride, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.73 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 - 8.20
USP, gran., fib. dms. lb. .17¼ - —
Ammonium citrate, dibasic, bbls. lb. .77 - —
Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Ammonium gluconate, tech., dms. lb. .43 - —
Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia aqueous).
Ammonium iodide, NF, bots., dms., lb. 4.26 - 4.38
Ammonium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .18 - —
Ammonium linoleate, 50%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Ammonium lignin sulfonate bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.65
Ammonium molybdate, CP, cryst., fib. dms., 15,000 lbs., works lb. 1.22 - —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. contracts, works lb. 1.23 - —
single fib. dms., works lb. 1.24 - —
Ammonium nitrate, dom. fertilizer grade, 33.5% N bags., f.o.b., works ton 68.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $3 ton, base price. ton 68.00 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., c.l., Hopewell, Va. ton 45.50 - —
Ammonium oxalate, tech., fine gran., powd., dms. lb. .28½ - .34½
Ammonium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 193.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 14.23 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 15.48 - 17 48
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher in bags.
Ammonium persulfate, tech., dms., 10-ton lots or more, works. lb. .18 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .20 - .23
Ammonium phosphate, comL, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Ammonium phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., dms lb. .46 - —
Ammonium phosphate, tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald, lb. .09¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Ammonium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11¾ - .13¼
Ammonium sulfamate bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .20½ - .27
Ammonium sulfate, standard granular, bulk, f.o.b. works, base price ton 32.00 - —
purif., bgs., f.o.b. works lb. .08½ - .15
large granular, bulk, c.l., works, ton 35.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton 40.00 - —
Tech., bulk, c.l., t.l., works ton 52.00 - —
bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton 56.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., t.l.l., works—100 lbs 3.20 - 7.20
Ammonium sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt., equald., 100% basis ton 160.00 - —
Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Ammonium thiocyanate, tech., cryst., dms. c.l. works lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .26
tech., soln. 50%, tanks, frt. equald., basis ammonium thiocyanate content lb. .17¼ - —
Ammonium thioglycollate, coml., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Highly purif., cbys. 100% basis. lb. 1.70 - 1.96
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic, bots lb. 17.50 -23.00
dl-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic, bots lb. 4.50 - 6.00
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, monobasic, dms lb. 17.50 -21.00
d-Amphetamine phosphate, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 15.00 - —
dl-Amphetamine phosphate, dms lb. 4.20 - 5.00
d-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., lb. 15.00 -17.00
dl-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., lb. 4.20 - 5.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dist., from 125° to 150°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18½ - .19
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .20½
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - .16½
Amyl acetate, ex pentane, reg. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .16½ - —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½ - —
Syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .16½ - —
Amyl alcohol, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil refd.).
Amyl alcohol, ferment, refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43½ - —
refd., ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45½ - —
Amyl alcohol, ex pentane, mixed, amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .16½ - —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¾ - .20¼
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21¼ - .21¾
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¼ - .17¾
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .20½ - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .14½ - —
Amyl alcohol, 1-pentanol (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .41½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
tanks, works lb. .39½ - —
Amyl alcohol, 2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —

Amyl n-butyrate, dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.35
Amyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.20
p-tert Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .26¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27¾ - —
Amyl salicylate, cns., dms. lb. .80 - 1.10
Amyris oil, dms. lb. 1.50 - 2.05
Anethole, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.05 - 1.50
Tech., dms. lb. .85 - .90
Angelica root, dom., bls. lb. .65 - .75
Angelica root oil, bots lb. 120.00 -140.00
Angelica seed oil, bots. lb. 120.00 -130.00
Aniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .18 - —
Aniline oil (see Aniline).
Aniline salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs. min., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
Anise oil, USP, dms. lb. 2.00 - 4.05
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs lb. .20 - .22
Spanish, bgs. lb. .20 - —
Anisic aldehyde, dms. lb. 1.85 - 2.20
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .82 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Anthracene, 90-95%, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .42½ - —
dms., l.c.l., minimum shipment 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .45 - —
Anthranilic acid, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., c.l., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .86 - —
Electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.10 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Antimony metal, bulk, c.l., mines, lb. .29 - —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .29½ - —
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
Antimony sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. .23 - —
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb. .24 - .26
Antimony trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 - —
pails, l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., 250-lb. dms lb. .69½ - —
USP, powd., 250-lb. dms. lb. .74½ - —
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbls lb. 3.50 - —
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, 25-oz. lots oz. 35 60 - —
Apricot kernel oil, USP, dms lb. .75 - 1.00
Arabic gum, amber sorts, bgs lb. .21 - .23
USP, powd., bbls. lb. .25 - .27
Areca nuts, powd., bbls. lb. .13 —
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tin oz. 4.00 - 4.50
l-Arginine, free base, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo. 90.00 - —
l-Arginine glutamate, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo. 60.00 - —
l-Argenine monochloride, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo. 60 00 - —
Arnica flowers (true Montana), bls. lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Arsenic, crude (95%), bulk, c.l., works lb. .016 - —
bbls., c.l., works lb. .031 - —
Arsenic trioxide, USP, dms lb. .48 - —
Arsenic white, powd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .04½ - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .06½ - .07½
Arsenous acid, tech (see Arsenic, white).
Arsenous acid, USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Arylid maroons, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.70 - —
Light shades, bbls. lb 2.65 - —
Asafetida gum, cns. lb. .36 - .40
Powd., bbls., dms lb. .75 - .80
Asbestine (see Talc fibrous, New York).
Asbestos, Canadian crude
6D, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 86.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 75.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 71.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 61.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 50.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 44.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 43.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 44.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 41.00 - —
7TF c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 44.00 - —
Asbestos prices are in Canadian funds; l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.
Ascorbic acid, USP dms., 25-100 kilo lots kilo. 10.00 - —
dms., 10-kilo lots kilo. 10 35 - —
dms., 5-kilo lots kilo. 10.75 - —
bots., 1-kilo lots kilo. 12.00 - —
bots., 500-gram bots kilo. 12.50 - —
Ash black (see Barium sulfide).
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 40.00 - —
ex-whse, N. Y., N. J ton. 86.50 - —
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 35.00 - —
select, 350°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 41.00 - —
270°-295°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 40.00 - —
Manjak No. 10 crude, dms., works. lb. .07 - —
Asphalt, petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. .09 - —
emulsion tanks tankwagon, refy, gal. .09½ - —
Asphalt, petroleum, steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton. 21.00 - —
85-300 penetration tanks, tankwagon, refy ton. 20.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acetylsalicylic Acid).
Atropine, NF, tins oz 5.75 - 6.50
Atropine sulfate, USP, bots oz. 6.25 - 6.75
Avocado oil, f.o.b. Calif., cns. lb. 2.25 - 3.00

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .65 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units. 50,000 units. .70 - —
Balm of Gilead buds dried, bgs lb 1.25 - 1.35
Barberry root bark, bgs. lb. .50 - —
Barbital, NF, 100-lb. dms. lb 4.50 - —
Barbital sodium, NF, dms. lb 4.75 - —
Barium carbonate precip. bgs., c.l., works ton. 111.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works ton. 126.50 - —
Barium chlorate, dms., works lb. .32 - .41
Barium chloride, anhyd. bgs. c.l., works ton. 176.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 196.00 - —
Barium chloride, NF, cryst., 100 lb. dms lb. .22 - —
Tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
Barium chromate, bgs. frt. equald. lb. .38 - —
Barium dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Barium hydrate, cryst., ogs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton. 208.00 - —
bgs. l.c.l., t.l.l., frt. equald ton. 218 00 - —
Barium monoxide (see Barium oxide).
Barium nitrate, bbls., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
bbls., l.c.l., t.l.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
Barium oxide, grd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton. 275.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l.l., frt. equald. ton. 285.00 - —
Barium peroxide, dms., frt. equald. lb. .20 - —

Barium stearate, ctns. c.l. frt alld. lb. .41 - —
ctns., l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .46
Barium sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
Barium sulfate, X-ray, dms. lb. .13 - .15½
Barium sulfide, dms., c.l., works. ton. 100.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ton. 110 00 - —
Barytes, southern, off-color, bgs., mines ton. 25.00 - —
95-75%, bgs., mines ton. 25.00 - —
white, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton. 55.00 - 55.25
paper bgs., ex whse., New York ton 79.85 - —
Battery acid, cbys. c.l. works, E. 100 lbs 2.35 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs 2.65 - 10.95
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton 7.00 - 10.00
Bay oil, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55% cns lb. 2.25 - 2.75
55-60%, cns. lb 2.50 - 3.05
West Indian, 50-55% cns. dms., lb 2.30 - 3.00
Bayberry wax, bgs. lb. .45 - .47
Beeswax, crude, African, bgs lb. .53 - .54
Brazilian, bgs lb. .55 - .56
Central American, bgs. lb. .53 - .54
Chilean, bgs. lb. .55 - .56
Refd., USP bleached white, bricks, 100-lb. ctns lb. .66 - .67
white, slabs, 100-lb. ctns lb. .65 - .66
yellow, bricks, 100-lb ctns lb. .57 - .58
yellow, slabs, 100-lb. ctns lb. .56 - .57
Belladonna leaf, bls. lb. .26 - —
Belladonna root, bls. lb. .28 - —
Bentonite, dom 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton 14.00 - —
Imp Italian, white, high gel, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton. 91.00 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse ton. 94 00 - —
low gel., bgs., 5-ton lots ex whse ton. 89.35 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse ton. 92.35 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .44 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms. lb .80 - .86
Tech., cbys., dms., t.l. lb. .43 - —
cbys. smaller lots lb. .44 - —
Benzene, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .31 - —
Birmingham district gal. .31 - —
Chicago district gal. .31 - —
Cleveland district gal. .31 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .31 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .31 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .31 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .31 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Minnequa, Colo. gal. .31 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .31 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .31 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .31 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .31 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .31 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Benzene, petroleum, nitration or industrial, Houston, Tex., tanks, gal. .31 - —
Benzene hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
Benzene hexachloride, tech high gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb .00825- —
dms., l.c.l., works gamma unit-lb. .009 - .0095
low gamma, dms., c.l. dlvd. gamma unit-lb. .00825- —
dms., l.c.l., works gamma unit-lb. .009 - —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.19 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine sulfate, tech., bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine yellow, AAA, bbls. dlvd. lb. 2.30 - —
AAOT, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.55 - —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd. lb. 3.40 - —
Benzocaine, dms. lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzoic acid, tech., bbls., dms., c.l., t.l., frt., alld lb. .37 - —
bbls., dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .41 - —
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
USP, bbls., dms., ton lots lb. .48 - —
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
Benzoin gum, Sumatra, cs. lb. .33 - —

Benzol

Benzol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Benzene.

Benzophenone, dms lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzotriazole, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt., equald lb. .21 - —
cbys, smaller lots, frt., equald lb. .23 - —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt., equald lb. .22 - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanktrucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
Benzoyl peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .98 - 1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .58 - .79
Benzyl alcohol, NF, dms. lb. .53 - .80
Tech., dms., dlvd. lb. 47½ - .65
Benzyl benzoate, USP NF, 40-lb. dms lb. .68 - —
Benzyl chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt., equald lb. .22½ - .25½
cbys., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 23½ - 25½
tanktrucks, dlvd., Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal cbys. In steel dms. prices are ½c. lower.
Benzyl cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.30 - 3.60
Benzyl dimethylamine, dms., works. lb. 2.25 - —
Benzyl formate, cns. lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns. lb. 9.85 - —
Benzyl propionate, bots. lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Benzyl salicylate, bots. lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots. lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Benzylidine chloride, (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns lb.48.50 - —
Berberine hydrochloride, bots lb.48.50 - —
Bergamot oil, nat., NF, Italian, cns. lb.13.00 -14.00
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).
Betahydroxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betaoxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid)
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene).

Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol)
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine)
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, tech.)
Biotin, cryst. bots. gram 10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Birchtar oil, crude cns. lb 1.50 - 1.90
Rectified, cns. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Bismuth chloride, lars lb. 5.11 - —
Bismuth hydroxide dms. lb 4.60 - 4.65
Bismuth metal, bxs. ton lots lb. 2.25 - —
Bismuth nitrate cryst. dms. lb. 2.08 - 2.17
Bismuth oxide, anhyd. dms. lb. 4.47 - 5.05
Bismuth oxychloride dms lb 4.37 - 4.42
Bismuth subcarbonate, USP dms. lb 3.20 - —
Bismuth subgallate NF fib. dms lb 3.15 - —
Bismuth subiodide, NF, fib dms lb 5.37 - —
Bismuth subnitrate NF dms. lb. 2.65 - —
Bismuth subsalicylate USP dms lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., t.l., single shipt., 70,000-lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. .29½ - —
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., t.l., less than 70,000-lbs., same basis lb. .30 - —
bgs. l.c.l same basis lb. .31 - —
Blackberry root bark, bls. lb. .50 - .55
Black haw root bark bls. lb. .63 - .65
Black haw tree bark, bls. lb. .43 - .50

Black Pigments

Black pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Black, acetylene, may be found in the A's under Acetylene black.

Blanc fixe, direct proce s, bgs. c.l., works ton. 145 00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 155 00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., New York whse ton 193 00 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, unit-ton. 7.25 - —
high-grade, unground, 15% ammonia, bgs. Chicago unit-ton. 7.50 - —
Blood, dried, soluble, bgs., c.l lb .12 - .13
bgs., t.l. lb. .14 - .17
bgs., l.t.l. lb. .15 - .30
Bloodroot, bls lb. .48 - .50

Blue Pigments

Blue pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Blue, ultramarine, may be found in the U's under Ultramarine blue.

Blue dyes (see Dyes)
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate)
Bois de rose oil, Brazilian, dms lb. 1.90 - 2.55
Peruvian, dms. lb. 1.80 - 2.25
BON acid maroons, pure, bbls lb. 1.75 - —
Resinated, bbls. lb. 1.50 - —
Bone black, dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .18 - .22¾
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb. higher.
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E ton. 75.00 - —
Bone phosphate, defluorinated of lime (see Defluorinated phosphate).
Bone phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 87 50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 7.19 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 8.44 -10.44
bulk, c.l., works ton. 78.50 - —
gran., decahydrate 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 47.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 5.19 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 6.44 - 8 44
bulk, c.l., works ton. 41.00 - —
gran., pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 63.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 5.97 - —
gran., pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 7.22 - 9.22
bulk, c.l., works ton. 56.50 - —
powd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 52.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 6.34 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 7.59 - 9.59
USP borax $15 per ton higher in bags.
Bordeaux powder, tribasic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
Boric acid, tech., anhyd., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 335.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 19.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 21.75 -23.75
cryst., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 160.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 10.87 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 12.12 -14.12
dms., c.l., works ton. 135.00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago. 100 lbs. 12.12 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 12.87 - —
gran., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 108.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 8.29 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton. 170.75 - —
dms., c.l., works ton. 133.50 - —

Boric acid, tech., gran., 99.9%, dms., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago	100 lbs.	9.54	—
gran., dms., smaller lots, same basis	100 lbs.	10.29	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	102.50	—
powd., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works, bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago	100 lbs.	8.67	—
bgs., smaller lots, same basis.	100 lbs.	9.92	-11.92
dms., c.l., works	ton.	141.00	—
dms., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago	100 lbs.	9.92	—
dms., smaller lots, same basis	100 lbs.	10.67	—
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher in bags.			
Borneol, cns.	lb	2.75	—
Boron trichloride, CP, 1,300-lb cyls., works	lb	1.25	—
100-lb. cyls., works	lb	1.70	—
Boron trifluoride gas, cyls, truckload, works	lb	.62	—
cyls., t.t.l., works	lb	.70	—
Brimstone (see Sulfur)			
Broenner's acid, bbls	lb	1.76	—
Bromine, purif., cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd E of Rockies	lb	.32	—
cs., t.c.l., same basis	lb	.34	.39
ref. dms., c.l., t.l. dlvd E of Rockies	lb	.31	—
ref. dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb	.31	.34
tanks, same basis	lb.	.21½	—
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb	.48	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb	.50	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.47	—
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, 100-lb cbys	lb	1.80	1.90
Bromstyrol, bots.	lb	5.45	5.70
Brucine, cns.	oz	1.50	1.75
Brucine sulfate, NF, cns.	oz	1.50	1.75
Buchu leaves, bls.	lb.	1.00	- 1.10

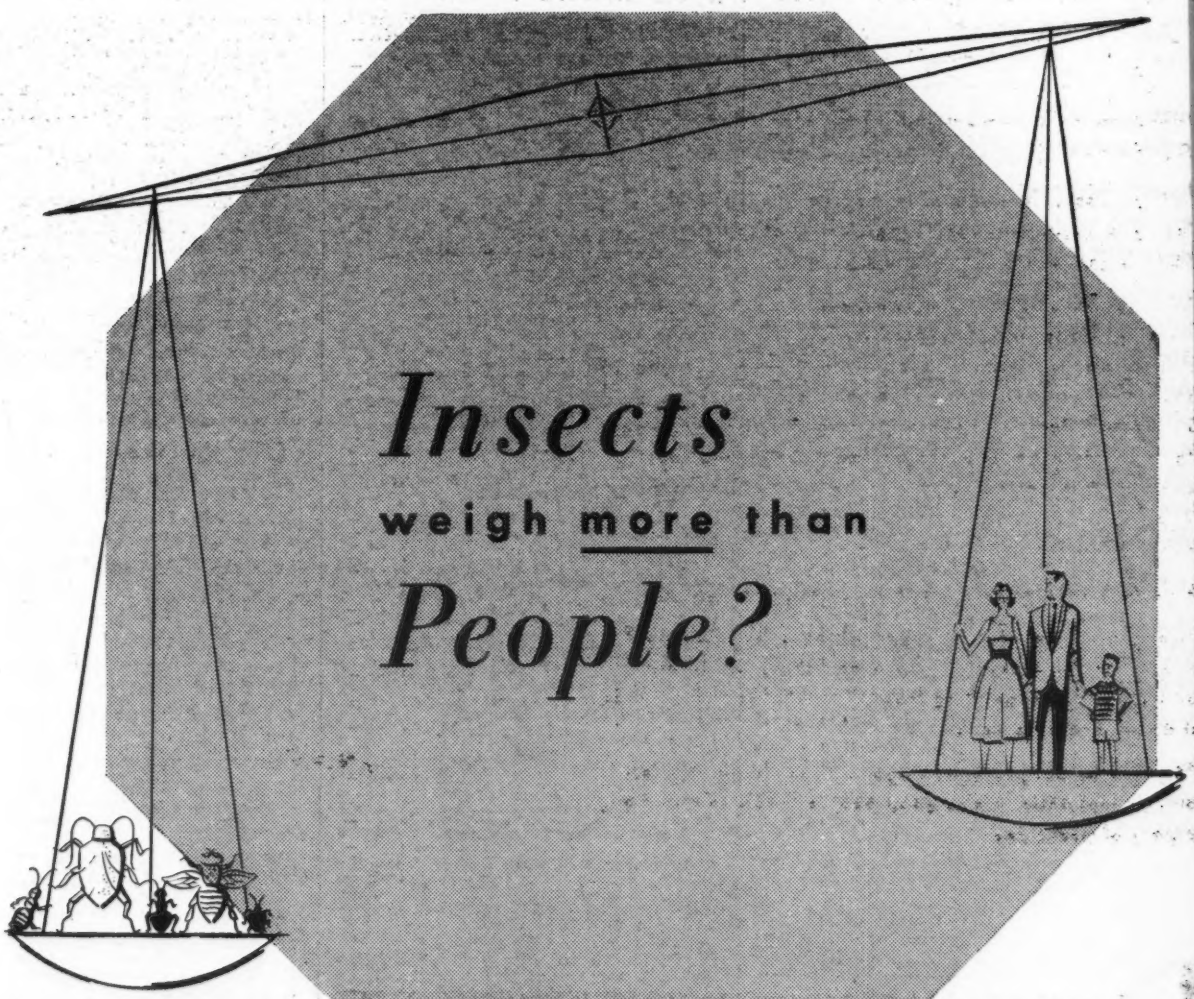
Brown Pigments

Brown pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Brown, iron oxide, may be found in the I's under Iron oxide brown.

Butadiene, refd, cyls., c.l., refy	lb	.21	—
cyls., t.c.l. refy	lb	.22	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.14½	—
n-Butyl acetate, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb	.17	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb	.18½	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.14½	—
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb	.17	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb	.18½	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.14½	—
sec-Butyl acetate, syn, dms., c.l., dlvd E	lb	.14¾	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb	.16¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.12¼	—
n-Butyl acrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt alld E	lb	.56¾	—
dms., t.t.l., same basis	lb.	.57¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.55	—
Prices of n-butyl acrylate are 1½c per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.			
n-Butyl alcohol, ferment, dms., c.l., frt alld	lb	.17	—
dms., t.c.l. frt alld	lb	.18½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb	.14½	—
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb	.17	—
dms., t.c.l., frt alld	lb	.18½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb	.14½	—
Butyl alcohol, sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb	.15	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb	.12½	—
Butyl alcohol, tert-synthetic dms., c.l., frt. alld dlvd. E	lb.	.15	—
dms, t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12½	—
Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde)			
Butyl chloride, dms, c.l., works	lb	.37½	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb	.38¼	—
n-Butyl ether, dms., c.l., works	lb	.35¼	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb	.36	—
tanks, works	lb	.33¼	—
Butyl lactate, dms, c.l., frt alld E of Rockies	lb	.42½	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb	.43½	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.40	—
Butyl laurate, dms., works	lb	.37½	—
Butyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb	.55	—
dms, t.c.l., works	lb	.55½	—
Butyl oleate, refd., dms., t.c.l., works	lb	.32	—
Butyl phenylacetate, dms.,	lb	4.50	4.60
Butyl phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate)			
Butyl stearate, dms, c.l., frt alld E of Mississippi	lb	.27¼	—
dms, t.c.l. same basis	lb	.28¼	—
Butylamine (see Mono- Di and Tri-butylamine)			
6-tert-Butyl-m cresol (see mono-tert-m cresol)			
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol)			
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb	.27½	—
bgs., t.c.l., works	lb	.28½	—
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb	.22	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd.	lb	.23½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb	.19½	—
Butyric acid 99%, dms., c.l., frt equald	lb	.34	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb	.34½	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.32½	—
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate)			

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter)			
Cadmium CP red, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld E of Rockies	lb	5.45	—
Light shade, bbls., same basis	lb	4.55	—
Medium shade, bbls., same basis	lb	5.20	—
Medium light shade bbls., same basis	lb	4.80	—
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis	lb	4.20	—
Yellow all shades, bbls, frt alld E of Rockies	lb	3.75	—
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb fib dms	lb	6.75	7.00
Cadmium metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd	lb.	1.45	—
Cadmium-mercury lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	1.61	—
Cadmium-mercury lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.91	—
Red, light shade, bbls., same basis.	lb.	1.68	—
Red, medium shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.83	—
Red, medium light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.76	—
Red, maroon shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.99	—
Cadmium-selenide lithopone maroon, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies.	lb.	2.72	—
Maroon, dark shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	2.77	—
Orange, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.54	—
Cadmium-selenide lithopone, red, orange-red shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.62	—
Red, light shade, bbls., same basis.	lb.	1.84	—
Red, medium-light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.96	—
Red, medium shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	2.19	—
Red, dark shade, bbls, same basis.	lb.	2.52	—
Cadmium-selenide, lithopone, yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	1.15	—
Caffeine, NF, citrated, ums., 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	2.70	—
USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., 100-lb lots or more	lb.	2.10	—
Caffeine, USP, nat., cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	1.96	—
Syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	2.10	—
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	1.96	—
Cajuput oil, native, cns.	lb.	1.75	2.55
Redist., USP, cns	lb.	1.90	2.10
Calamine, USP, dms.	lb.	.34	—
Calamus oil, bots.	lb.	12.00	20.00
Calciferol, cryst., 10-kilo or more lots, works	gram.	.54	—
1-10 kilo lots	gram.	.55	—
Calciferol, in edible oil (see Viosterol).			
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, trihydrate, fib. dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted	lb.	3.10	—
Calcium arsenate, dealers, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.09	.09¼
bgs., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10	.10½
Calcium bromide, NF, 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.97	—
Calcium carbide, standard generator size, 600-lb. dms., c.l., dlvd	ton.	149.00	—
Calcium carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	10.50	—
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	32.00	-34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	30.00	—
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	17.00	-18.00
Calcium carbonate, precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	30.00	-35.00
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	45.00	-50.00
medium, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	38.00	—
bgs., t.c.l., works	ton.	48.00	—
Calcium carborate, precip., surface treated, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	40.00	-42.00
bgs., t.c.l., works	ton.	55.00	-57.00
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	117.50	167.50
bgs., t.c.l., works	ton.	137.50	187.50
Calcium chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	ton.	31.00	—
Conc., flake or pellet, 94-97%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	ton.	37.80	—
Powd., 77% min., paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	ton.	37.00	—
Purif., gran., dms.	lb.	.27	—
USP, gran., dms.	lb.	.32	—
Liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald.	ton.	12.50	—
Solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald	ton.	29.50	—
dms., t.c.l., works, frt. equald.	ton.	36.00	-73.00
Calcium chromate, bgs., dlvd	lb.	.37	—
Calcium cyanide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.20	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	.55
Calcium cyclamate, 100-lb. dms	lb.	1.95	—
Calcium gluconate, AA, ton-lots	lb.	.78½	—
USP, ton-lots	lb.	.66½	—
Calcium hydride, lump, dms., works.	lb.	2.20	3.00
Calcium hypochlorite, high test, 45-lb cs., dlvd. E. of Rockies.	cs.	22.95	-25.10
100-lb. dms., same basis	dm.	30.80	-34.50
Calcium hypophosphite dms., 1,000-lb lots	lb.	1.28	—
Calcium iodide, jars	lb.	4.52	—
Calcium lactate, NF, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.36	.40
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.41	- .48
Calcium mandelate, USP, dms., works	lb.	2.10	2.25



S. B. PENICK & COMPANY 100 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK 8 735 W. DIVISION ST., CHICAGO 10

Calcium naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
Calcium pantothenate, dms., frt. adjusted kilo.35.00 - —
Calcium para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-aminosalicylate).
Calcium phenolsulfonate, dms. lb. 1.24 - 1.25
Calcium phosphate dibasic, USP, bgs. c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l. frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.83.25 - —
bgs. c.l., t.l. f.o.b. Texas City works ton.77.70 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ton.93.25 - —
21% P., bgs. c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.94.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l. frt. equald ton.104.50 - —
Prices of calcium phosphate dibasic in bulk $3 per ton less than bg., c.l. prices
Calcium phosphate, monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
bgs., smaller lots same basis, 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Calcium phosphate, tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs.10.00 - —
Calcium phytate bgs., works lb. .50 - —
Calcium resinate precip. dms. ton lots, frt. alld., works lb. .36¼ - —
Calcium silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
Calcium silicate, paint grade (see Wollastonite).
Calcium stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. lb. .40 - .44

Calcium sulfate (see Gypsum)
Calomel, NF X, powd., 100-lb. dms. lb. 5.42 - —
Camphene 46° m.p., dms. incl., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
dms. incl., l.c.l. same basis lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ - —
Camphene, chlorinated 67-69% (see Toxaphene)
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.63 - 3.70
Camphor, nat: USP powd. cs., 100-lb. lots lb. .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz. cs. lb. .85 - .90
USP. gran., powd. bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
Syn., USP gran., powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. .61 - —
tablets, ctns., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .85 - —
ctns. 500-lb. lots lb. .86 - —
ctns. smaller lots lb. .87 - —
tech., 1 bbl. or more lb. .48 - —
Camphor oil, sassafrassy, dms. lb. .35 - .55
White, dms. lb. .26 - .50
Cananga oil, native, cns lb. 7.25 - 8.00
Rectified, cns. lb. 9.55 - 11.25
Candelilla wax, crude, bgs. lb. .53 - .54
Refd., bgs. lb. .59 - .61
Powdered Candelilla wax 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb. 1.25 - —
powd., bxs. lb. 1.75 - —
Russian, bgs. lb. 2.25 - —
powd., bxs. lb. 2.75 - —
Capric acid, dms. lb. .33½ - .35
tanks lb. .31 - —
Caprylic alcohol, 85% dms., c.l., and t.l., works lb. .19 - —
dms., t.t.l., same basis lb. .19½ - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .16½ - —
Sec. 92-99% dms., c.l. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .23 - —
tanks lb. .19½ - —

Caprylic acid, dms. lb. .33½ - .35
tanks lb. .31 - —
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Capsicum oil (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Capsicum oleoresin, NF, from dom. pepper, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75
NF, from African pepper, dms lb. 4.50 - 5.25
Caraway oil, dms lb 3.10 - 3.50
Caraway seed, Danish, bgs lb. .12¼ - —
Dutch, bgs. lb. .12½ - .12¾
Polish, bgs. lb. .12 - —
Carbazole, 97%, bbls. ton lots works lb 1.05 -
Carbon black, channel, rubber beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07½ - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb .14½ —
Carbon black, furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾ - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .12½ - —
high abrasion bulk, c.l., works. lb. .07¼ - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾ - —
bgs. l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .13½ - —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb .06¼ - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .12 - —
semi-reinforcing, bgs c.l., works. lb. .05¾ - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .11½ - —
Carbon black, pigment, high color beads, ctns., c.l., works lb. .72 - —
ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .79 - —
medium color, uncompressed bgs., c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
bgs. l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .21 - —

Carbon dioxide indust. wholesale, bulk, dlvd., Metropolitan area ton 73.00 - 115.00
50-lb. cyls., dlvd. lb. .09 - .11
Solid, bulk, wholesale, works ton.85.00 - —
Carbon disulfide, 55-gal. dms. c.l., works, frt. equald to competitive points lb. .071 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .086 - .091
5-gal dms. 30 dms. to c.l., same basis lb. .131 - —
5-gal. dms., less than 30 dms., same basis lb. .161 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0545 - —
Carbon tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¾ - —
dms. l.c.l. frt. alld. lb. 15¼ - —
Carbon tetrachloride, tech., consumers, dms., c.l. t.l., frt. alld. lb. .11¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l.l., frt. alld lb .14¼ - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. 10¾ - .11¼
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots works lb 4.00 - 4.25
dms smaller lots, works lb 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom oil, NF, bots lb 45.00 - 55.00
Cardamom seed, bleached "A" lb. 2.95 -
Bleached "B" lb. 2.95 - —
Decorticated Alleppey, cs lb. 2.85 - —
Guatemala, cs lb. 2.85 - —
Green, Alleppey, bgs lb. 2.05 - —
Ceylon, bgs. lb. 2.05 - —
Carmine No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb lots or more, dlvd lb.16.80 - —
bulk, smaller lots, dlvd lb.16.90 - 17.30
Carnauba wax, chalky, bgs., ton lots lb. .70 - .72
North country, No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .78 - .79
refd., pure, ton lots lb. .90 - .92
North country, No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .73 - .74
Carnauba wax, North country, No. 3, Ceara, refd., pure bgs., ton lots lb. .81 - .82
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .75 - .76
Parnahyba, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .81 - .82
Yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.12 - 1.14
Powdered carnauba wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher.
Carotene tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram .24½ - —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works million units .12 - —
USP, microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, dms., dlvd million units .174 - —
b-Carotene in vegetable oil, semi-solid suspension, 400,000 A units per gram cns kilo.69 60 - —
Liquid in vegetable oil, 500,000 A units per gram., cns kilo.87 00 - —
Pure, cryst., 1,600,000 to 1,670,000 A units per gram., cns. gram .29 - —
Carvol, bots. lb. 5.00 - 5.40
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb .30 - —
Casein, dom., edible, acid precip., 30 mesh., bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .56 - —
edible, acid, precip., 80 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb lots or more, works lb. .64 - —
imp., inedible, acid-precip. grd., Argentine, bgs., c.i., ex-dock, Eastern seaports lb. .17¾ - —
New Zealand, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .24½
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .22 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dms., dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassella acid, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.44 - 1.75
Cassia, Padang, "A," bls lb. .27½ - —
"B," bls. lb. .26½ - —
"C," bls. lb. .25½ - —
Korintje "A," bls lb. .27½ - —
"B," bls. lb. .26½ - —
"C," bls. lb. .25½ - —
Cassia oil (see Cinnamon leaf oil, USP).
Castor oil, dom., blown, dms. c.l. lb. .2550 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2650 - —
dehydrated, bodied, dms. c.l. lb. .2700 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2850 - —
tanks lb. .2500 - —
dehydrated, unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2500 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2660 - —
tanks lb. .2360 - —
hydrogenated, bgs., ton lots lb. .2750 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .2950 - —
No. 1, dms., c.l. lb. .2150 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2250 - —
tanks lb. .1950 - —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .2125 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2225 - —
tanks lb. .1925 - —
Refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .2650 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2750 - —
Castor oil, No. 3, USP, dms., c.l lb. .2350 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2450 - —
tanks lb. .2150 - —
Imp., No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .15¼ - —
Castor oil, sulfonated, 50%, dms., works lb. .15 - .15½
75%, dms., works lb. .19 - .20
Castor oil acids, dehydrated, dms. lb. .41¼ - .46½
Split, dms. lb. .37¼ - .36½
Castor pomace, bgs., c.i., works ton.35.00 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns. lb. 5.25 - —
Syn., cns. lb. 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib., dms., works lb. 2.17½ - —
Resub., dms., works lb. 4.20½ - —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls lb. .65 - .75
Caustic potash (see Potash caustic).
Caustic soda (see Soda, caustic).
Cedarleaf oil, USP XIII cns. dms. lb. 2.85 - 3.75
Cedarwood oil, cns., dms. lb .51 - .65
Celery seed, French, bgs lb. .20 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .20 - —
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., bgs., ctns., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd., f. e. lb. .35 - .45
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd., f. e. lb. .545 - .558
37% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd., f. e. lb. .593 - .608

ntomologists estimate the weight of all the earth's insect oopulation exceeds the weight of *all us humans!*

hough insects far outnumber people, the discovery of ew and improved insecticides has checked their estructive inroads.

rominent in this battle is a wide range of insecticidal naterial made and marketed by Penick. From our xtensive entomological research have come a number of asic formulations. Many owe their efficacy to ulfoxide®, Penick's powerful synergist. Ryania, another enick insecticide, chooses between friend and foe—ills harmful insects, but permits the helpful species to live. yrethrum from our Ecuador plantation is an arch-enemy of flies and roaches—literally knocks 'em dead!

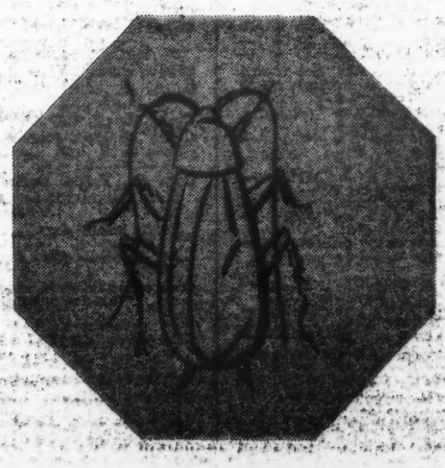
And Penick helps kill rats and undesirable fish, too.

Foremost in the field of rodenticides is our Dethmor® Warfarin. Pro-Noxfish® improves fishing by safely and speedily eradicating trash fish in lakes, farm ponds, streams, and reservoirs.

Penick provides protection against most forms of insect and animal pests. We're good people to talk to about *any* aspect of pesticides.

PENICK

Farm Chemical and Insecticide Division



Cellulose acetate-butyrate, 38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E. lb. .545 - .555
38% butyryl content, half-second, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd., E lb. .585 - .595
Cellulose gum, methyl (see Methyl Cellulose).
Cellulose gum, pure, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb lots or more works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
bgs. smaller lots, same basis. lb. .59 - —
Cerium chloride, 43%, dms., dlvd lb. .25 - —
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO, fib dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.40 - —
77% CeO, fib dms. 100-lb lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Cerium oxalate (see Rare earth oxalate).
Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 1.85 - 1.90
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 - —
Cetyl alcohol, NF, special, fib, cns., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .48½- —
fib, cns., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .46 - —
NF, fib, cns., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .41½- —
fib, cns., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .39 - —
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, bls lb. 2.25 - —
Roman, cs. lb 2.25 - —
Chamomile oil, blue Hungarian, bots lb. 350.00 - —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib dms. c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
fib. dms., 5-ton lots, works lb. .26½- .32½
fib. dms., smaller lots works lb. .27 - .50
Charcoal, black (see Charcoal, activated).
Charcoal, bone (see Bone black).
Charcoal, hardwood, lump bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton. 55.00 - —
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant, ton. 78.00 - 80.00
5-lb paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 106.00 —
25-lb. paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plant ton. 87.00 - —
40-lb paper bgs. c.l., same basis ton. 84.00 —
Chenopodium oil, NF, cns lb 4.35 5.25
Chicago acid paste, bbls. frt. alld. lb. 3.21 - —
Chinawood oil (see Tung oil).
Chloral, tech. 94% min. dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .24 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works lb .21 - —
Chloral hydrate, USP, jars, 1,000-lb lots lb 1.00 - —
jars, 500-lb lots lb 1.03 - —
jars, 100-lb lots or less lb 1.05 - —
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .65 - —
dms l.c.l. 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb. .66 - —
Chlordan, clarified, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5,000-10,000-lb lots, frt alld lb. 70 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l. frt alld lb. .16¼ - —
dms l.c.l. 10 dms. or more, same basis lb. .17¼ —
Chlorinated paraffin, 70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
dms l.c.l. 10 dms or more, same basis lb. .19½- —
Chlorinated rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., cins., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
cins., l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
Chlorinated rubber, 125, 1,000 cps., cins., c.l., works lb. .70 - —
cins., l.c.l., works lb .71 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .11 —
cyls., l.c.l. Metropolitan area lb. .12½- .13¼
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs 3.15 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt equald 100 lbs 4.05 - —
tanks, multiple units, 4 cars, same basis 100 lbs 4.25 - —
tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis 100 lbs 5.25 5.75
tanks, multiple units, 1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 6.25 7.25
Chloroacetic acid, mono, flake, 99%, dms c.l lb. .23½ .25½
dms., l.c.l. lb. .24½- —
tech. flake, 96-97% dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .20 - —
2-Chloro-4-aminotoluene, tech., liq., dms., frt. alld lb. 1.03 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb 1.45 - —
6-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, tech., liq., dms., frt. alld lb. .66 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .77 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .73 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .54 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .79 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works, dlvd. to N.Y. Metropolitan area lb. 1.05 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., l.c.l., works, dlvd. to N. Y. Metropolitan area lb. 1.95 - —
o-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib dms., t.l., works lb 1.10 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb 1.25 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib dms., 2,000-lbs. or more, works lb. 2.25 - —
fib. dms., less than 2,000-lbs., same basis lb 2.30 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
tanks, minimum 4,000 gals., dlvd. lb. .25 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .81 - —
Powd. dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .86½- —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E lb. .80½- —
4-Chloro-2-nitrophenol, tech., paste, dms., frt. alld lb. .75 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld. lb. .99 - —
6-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
Chloropicrin, coml., cyls., 100 lbs., frt. alld lb. 1.07 - —
cyls., 100 lbs., same basis lb. 1.08 - —
cyls., 50 lbs., same basis lb. 1.14 - —
Chlorosulfonic acid, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415- —
Chlorosulfonic acid, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb higher
o-Chlorotoluene, tech., dms., t.l., works lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
Choline bitartrate, fib dms. frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Choline chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Choline dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Chrome green, CP, dark, light medium blue content 1-15%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .40 - .42
blue content 16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - .42
blue content 31-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .41 - .43
blue content 45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - .46
Reduced color, 25% lb. .19 - .20
Chrome green prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chrome orange, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31½- —
Chrome orange prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chrome yellow, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31½- —
Chrome yellow price 1c. higher W. of Rockies
Chromic acid, 99¾% dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .29½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. N. Y. Metropolitan area lb. .30 - .31
Chromic acid, NF (see Chromium trioxide)
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, NF, yellow broken, bgs. lb. .35 - .40
dms., 500-2,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .10 - —
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib dms., c.l. frt alld lb 1.20 - —
Pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. 44½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. 45¼- —
Chromium trioxide, NF bots lb. 1.15 - —
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
Chromium fluoride bbls., works lb. 51 - .52
Cinnamic acid, refd. bots. lb 2.50 3.50
Cinnamic alcohol, bots lb. 1.90 2.20
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb. .95 1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon No. 2, bgs lb. .74½- —
"Ceylon, "0000," bgs lb. .85 - —
Cinnamon bark oil, bots lb. 36.00 - 70.00
Cinnamon leaf oil, crude, dms lb. 1.35 2.00
USP (Cassia), cns., dms lb. 8.50 - 13.50
Citral, CP, bots lb. 2.85 - 3.25
Extra, bots. lb. 3.45 - 5.05
Citric acid, USP, anhyd., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .29½- .30
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb lots, 1 shipt lb. .30 .30½
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .30½- .31
Citric acid, USP, hydrous, fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .27½- .28
bgs., dms., 10,000 lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .28 - .28½
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .29 - .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. higher
Citronella oil, Ceylon, dms. lb. .54 - .95
Java-type, dms. lb. .52 - .95
Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 2.30 3.30
Civet, artif. bots. lb. 13.75 - 15.00
Nat. bots. oz. 8.50 - 15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn ton. 17.50 - 21.50
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l. Tenn ton 8.00 - 11.00
Imp. airfloated bgs., c.l., Atl. port net-ton. 42.00 - 45.75
lump, bulk, Atl. port net-ton. 29.50 - 35.75
Clay, China, dom., dry-grd., air-floated, 99% 325 mesh, Georgia, bgs. c.l., works. ton. 10.00 - 12.00
Georgia, bgs., l.c.l works. ton. 15.50 - —
Clay, China, dom., airfloated, 99% 300 mesh bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton. 13.50 - 14.50
bgs. l.c.l., ex whse ton. 35.00 - 36.00
Clay, China, imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Philadelphia, Portland, Me long-ton. 20.00 - 35.00
powd., bgs., c.l. ex dock net-ton. 50.00 —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse net-ton. 60.00 - 70.00
Cleaner's naphtha, petrolcum, 140°F, flash, tanks, c.s. coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .15 - .15½
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. .19 - —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Cleve's acid, tech., mixed, solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Cleve's acid, 1,6, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .77 - —
1,7, tech., dms., frt. alld. lb. 2.20 - —
Cloves, Madagascar, bgs lb. .35 - —
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .45 - —
Clove bud oil, USP dms. lb 2.60 - 3.35
Clove leaf oil, crude, dms lb. 1.00 - 1.35
CMC, crude, 68.4% low or medium vis. bgs. or fib. dms., 23,-000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41½- —
96.4% low, or medium vis., bgs. or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs. dlvd E., 100% basis lb. .43½- —
65% low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41½- —
bgs. or fib. dms. l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .43½- —
CMC, purif. high vis. (see Cellulose gum)
CMC, standard, low or medium vis., bgs. 23,000 lbs., works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
bgs. smaller lots same basis, lb. .59 - —
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb lower and are on a works basis.
Coaltar, crude, resale for soins., tanks, works gal. .17 - —
Coaltar, refd., resale, indust., dms., c.l., ex whse gal. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse. gal. .39 - —
tanks, works gal. .20½- —
Coaltar pitch, aluminum, bulk, works ton. 44.00 - —
Carbon and indust., bulk, works. ton. 44.00 - —
Core, bulk, works ton. 40.50 - —
Fiber, bulk, works ton. 48.00 - —
Roofing, 140-155°F., Federal Specification RP-381 Type 1, tanks, works ton. 41.00 - —
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% Co., dms. dlvd. lb. 1.04 - —
Cobalt blue, genuine, 250 lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 4.90 - —
Cobalt blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Cobalt blue, imitation (see Ultramarine blue).
Cobalt carbonate, 48% Co., powd., bgs., dlvd. lb. 1.45 - —
Cobalt chloride, 24.2% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .99 - —
Cobalt hydrate, 60-61% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 2.05 - —
Cobalt linoleate, fused 8½% Co., dms lb. .71½- —
Liq., 6% Co. dms. lb. .57½- —
Cobalt metal, 97-99% dms, f.o.b. carrier lb. 1.75 - —
Cobalt naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms. dlvd lb. .48¾- —
Cobalt nitrate 20.1% Co bbls. dlvd. lb. .80 - —
Cobalt oxide, black, ceramic grade, 72½-73½% Co., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 1.33 - —
70-71% Co., kgs, same basis lb. 1.29 - —
Cobalt phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
Cobalt resinate, fused 3% Co. dms. lb. .29½- —
Cobalt sulfate, cryst., 21% Co. dms., dlvd lb. .64 - —
Cobalt sulfate, monohydrated, 33% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 1.09 - —
Cobalt tallate, 6% Co. dms., dlvd. lb. 44 - —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 17.80 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 13.75 - —
Cocillana bark, bls lb. .18 - .20
Cocoa butter, bgs. lb. .75 - .80
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, New York lb. .20¾- —
tanks, Pac. coast lb. .19¾- —
Refd., deodorized, dms., l.c.l. lb. .26 - —
Coconut oil acids, dist., dms. lb. .28½- .31
tanks lb. .26 - —
double dist. (stripped), dms lb. .28½- .29½
tanks lb. .26 - .27
Cod oil, dms., spot lb. .09 - .09¼
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz lots oz. 13.25 - —
Codeine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 11.75 - —
Codeine phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10.25 - —
Codeine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10.75 - —
Codliver oil, USP, dms. gal. 1.40 - 1.70
Cohosh root, black, bls. lb. .20 - .22
Blue, bls. lb. .20 - .22
Colchicine, USP, bots oz. 27.00 - —
Colchicum root, bls. lb. .35 - —
Colchicum seed, bgs. lb. .55 - —
Collodion, USP, dms. lb. .32½- —
Flexible, dms. lb. .34 - —
Colocynth pulp, bls. lb. .72 - —
Colombo root, bls. lb. .15 - .16
Condurango bark, bls. lb. .26 - —
Congo copal gum, No. 1, bgs lb. .25 - .26
No. 2 bgs. lb. .22 - .24
No. 3, bgs. lb. .15¾- .17
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms. lb. .50 - .95
Copaiba oil, cns. lb. 1.75 - 2.50
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .53 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .54 - —
Copper carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works lb. .3485- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .3635- —
Copper chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works lb. .44¾- .45¼
Cryst., dihydrate, dms., works, lb. .30½- .31
Cryst., dried, dms., works lb. .38¾- .39¼
Copper chloride, cuprous, dms., works lb. .4030- .4330
Copper cyanide, tech., dms., 20,000-lb lots or more lb. .609 - —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .619 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. .639 - .659
Copper gluconate, dms. lb. 3.20 - —
Copper hydrate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .51¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .52¼- —
Copper metal, electrolytic, dlvd. Valley basis lb. .31½- —
opper naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .26½- —
Copper nitrate, tech., cryst., dms., works lb. .30¾- .32¾
Copper oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Copper oxide, black, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots, works lb. .47¾- —
Copper oxide, red, 97% USN Type I, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots lb. .48½- —
90% USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots or more, works, lb. .46½- —
Copper quinolinolate, 18% Cu, dms., ton lots lb. 4.25 - —
10% active quinolinolate, dms lb. 1.14 1.15
Copper resinate, precip, dms., frt. alld lb. .36½- —
Copper sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works lb. .1920- —
Cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 12.30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.80 - 15.30
Copper sulfate, monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 23.05 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 23.80 - —
Copper sulfate, tribasic, distributors, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 28.15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 29.15 - 32.15
Copper undecylenate, dms. lb. 2.75 - —
Copra, Atl., Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton. 267.50 - —
Pac. ports, c.i.f. ton. 262.50 - —
Coriander oil, USP, bots. lb. 9.25 - 11.50
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs. lb, .08 - —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .07½- —
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .08½- —
Corn oil, crude, tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, tanks, New York lb. .05⅝- —
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .1735- .1759
tanks lb. .1535- —
Corn oil acids, dist., dms lb. .16¾- .19¼
tanks lb. .14¼- —
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
Corn syrup, 42° Be., non-ret. dms., c.l 100 lbs. 7.31 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.46 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).
Cortisone acetate, USP, kilo or more gram. 1.90 - 2.00
Costus oil, bots. oz. 6.00 - —
Cottonseed meal, 41%, bgs., Memphis ton. 60.00 - —
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, South, East lb. .10¾- .11
tanks, Valley lb. .10⅝- .10¾
tanks, Texas, Lubbock lb. .10⅝- .10¼
tanks, Texas, Waco lb. .10½- .10⅝
Foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, New York lb. .04 - —
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .16⅜- .16¼
tanks lb. .14⅜- —
Cottonseed oil acids, dist., dms lb. .16¾- .19¼
tanks lb. .14¼- —
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms. lb. 3.60 - 3.70
Cramp bark, NF, bls. lb. .85 - .90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots. chys. lb. 3.05 - 3.26
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .22 - —
crude, soln 80%, tanks, works, gal. .21 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .38 - —
West Coast creosote prices computed on a basis of 24c. per gallon for straight oil and 20c. per gallon for coaltar.
Creosote oil (see Creosote coaltar).
Creosote, beechwood, chys., dms., f.o.b., works, dlvd. in Metropolitan area lb. 1.72 - 1.77
Hardwood, NF, chys., dms., same basis lb. 1.42 1.47
Pinewood, dms., incl., c.l., works lb. .0561- —
dms incl., l.c.l., works lb. .0634- —
dms. incl., l.c.l., ex whse, New York lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .0460- —
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98% dms., c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95% 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
2.97% 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald, lb .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 - —
o-Cresol, 30.5°C. m.p. and over, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .17 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
30°-30.49°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14¼- —
29°-29.9°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
25°-28.9°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald, lb. .15 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .53 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .49 - —
2,3-Cresotic acid, dms., ton lots, works lb. .70 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .72 - —
p-Cresyl methyl ether, cns. lb. 1.80 - 2.05
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content above 25%, resins and tricresyl phosphate grades, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald gal. 1.35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 - —
tanks, same basis gal 1.15 - —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content 25% or less, dms., c.l., t.l., same basis gal. 1.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 - —
tanks, frt. equald. gal. 1.00 - —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, imp., meta-para content, 25% or less, f.o.b., works, frt. equald, to competitive points, 50 dms. or more gal. 1.03½- —
less than 50 dms., same basis, gal. 1.05 - 1.15
tanks, same basis gal. 1.00 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .25 - —
Crotonic acid, dms., 200 lbs. or more, l.c.l., works lb. .51 - —
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .25 - —
Cubeb berries, NF, bgs. lb. 1.00 - —
Powd., cs. lb. 1.15 - —
Cubeb oil, cns. lb. 12.00 - 16.00
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs lb. .35 - —
Moroccan, bgs. lb. No prices.
Turkish, bgs. lb. .30 - —
Cumin seed oil, bots., cns. lb. 15.50 - 17.00
Cyanamide, fertilizer, mixing grade, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton. 37.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works, unit-ton. 2.85 - —
Cyanamide, indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works ton. 75.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 96.00 - —
Indust. grade, 6-16 mesh, dms., c.l. works ton. 120.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ton. 140.00 - —
Cyclohexane, 99%, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. 1.02 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.10 - —
Cyclohexane, 99%, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. W. of Rockies gal. .77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .85 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., works, same basis, lb. .29½- —
tanks, works, same basis lb. .26 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .34½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .47 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works, cyl. 48.00 - —
6-oz. cyls., works cyl. 12.00 - —
Cyclopropane, USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots gal. .42 - —
cyls., 100-gal lots gal. .41 - —
cyls., 200-gal. lots gal. .40 - —
Cypress oil, bots. lb. 5.30 - —

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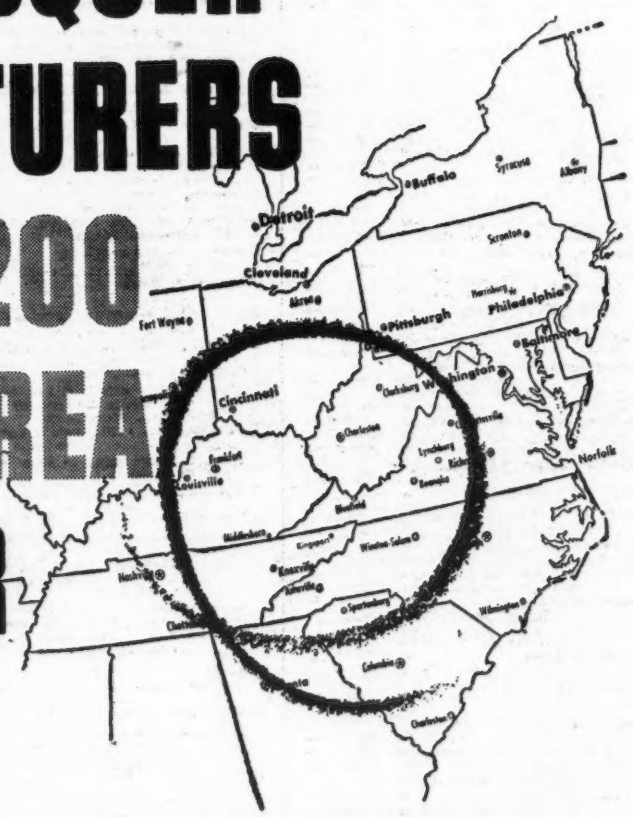
2,4-D, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .40 - —
bgs., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .49
2,4-D butyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - .52
tanks, same basis lb. .42 - —
2,4-D isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .48 - .52
tanks, works lb. .42 - —
Dammar gum, Batavia, A/E, cs lb. No stocks.
East India, Batu, bold, bgs. lb. .13¾- .15
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .08½- .09½
black, bold, bgs lb. .14½- .16½
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .12¼- .13½
unscraped, bgs. lb. .13 - .14½
pale, chips, bgs lb. .14½- .16
nubs and chips, bgs. lb. .09 - .10
Siam, cs. lb. .30 - .33
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .36 - .41
No. 2, bgs lb. .29 - .32
No. 3, bgs lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs. lb. .17 - .19
Dandelion root, bls. lb. .30 - .35
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - .47
fib. dms., l.c.l. works lb. .46 - .48
DDT, flake or lump, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23 - —
bgs., smaller lots same basis. lb. .25 - —
fib. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .26 - —
Powdered DDT 1c. per pound higher.
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .41½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .43½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .39 - —
Decyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .25 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .21 - —
Perfume grade, bots lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Decyl alcohol, normal (see 1-Decanol).
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .45 - —
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton.51.00 - —
17% P. paper bgs., c.l., works. ton.60.00 - —
paper bgs., t.l., works ton.60.75 - —
18% P. paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton.69.12 - —
19% P. paper bgs. works, Houston, Tex., c.l., t.l ton.71.50 - —
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l. prices
Degras, common, bbls lb. .10 - .12
Neutral, bbls. lb. .21 - .23
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD-17, dms., c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies gal. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- .80½
tanks, dlvd., same basis gal. .53½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - .83
tanks, same basis gal. .56 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD1, dms., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .70½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .75½- .81½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½- —
SD2B dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74 - .80
tanks, same basis gal. .53 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .79
tanks, same basis gal. .52 - —
SD23A, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .70½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .75½- .81½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½- —
SD23H, dms., c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .71 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .76 - .82
tanks, same basis gal. .55 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- .80½
tanks, same basis gal. .53½- —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .79
tanks, same basis gal. .52 - —
SD-35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .71 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .76 - .82
tanks, same basis gal. .55 - —
SD-40 dms., c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .70½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .75½- .81½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½- —
For anhyd. alcohol on above formulas, prices are 7c. per gal. higher.
West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms lb.15.00 -17.00
dl-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 9.38 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs. 9.53 - —
Dextrin, corn, canary dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.22 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.37 - —
Dextrin, corn, indust. grade, 6-16 mesh, dms., canary light, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.12 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.27 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.96 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.11 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Dextrose, anhyd., coml., bgs., c.l., ex whse. 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. 100 lbs. 7.70 - —
Hydrated, coml., bgs., c.l., ex whse. 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 7.70 - —
Anhyd., special, al. foil lined fib. dms., 200-lb. dms. 100 lbs.14.70 - —
100-lb. dms. 100 lbs.15.20 - —
USP, dms. lb. .19¾- —
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.30 - 4.55
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Diacetone alcohol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
Diallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .98½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.00 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .96 - —
o-Dianisidine, dry, tech., fib. dms. lb. 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .93 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .94 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .91 - —
p-Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, food grade, dms., l.t.l., dlvd lb. 1.10 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, feed grade, to pre-mix distributors, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .87½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .91 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .81 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .85 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .79 - —
Dibutyl fumarate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .34 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30½- —
Dibutyl maleate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dms, frt. alld lb. .34 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30½- —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dvd. E. lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .30 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .26½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .26 - —
Dibutyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .67½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .68½- —
tanks, works lb. .65½- —
Dibutyl tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .65½- —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .57 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .28 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .24½- —
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D).
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 - —
3,4-Dichloroaniline, tech., solid, tanks, frt. alld lb. .73 - —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11 - —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. alld. E lb. .12 - —
dms., 2,000 lbs. or more same basis. lb. .14½- —
1,4,-Dichlorobutane, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., or l.t.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
2,2-Dichloroethyl ether dms., c.l. t.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
tanks, works lb. .03 - —
Dicyclohexylamine dms., c.l., works. lb. .54 - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .52 - —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, gran., fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .46½- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
Didecyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .30 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .26½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., lb. .26 - —
Dieldrin, dms., dlvd lb. 1.85 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.90 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —
Diethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l. frt. alld lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .25 - —
Diethyl barbituric acid (see Barbital).

ISOBUTYL ACETATE SAVED LACQUER MANUFACTURERS OVER $41,200 IN THIS AREA LAST YEAR



How much can you save with this economical solvent?

A switch from n-butyl acetate to Eastman Isobutyl Acetate saves you 14¢ on every gallon, or more than $1,100 on an 8,000 gallon tank car.

A medium-boiling solvent, Isobutyl Acetate can be used interchangeably with butyl acetate in most formulations. Its substitution in nitrocellulose lacquers produces virtually no change in film properties or handling characteristics.

Replaces methyl isobutyl ketone

Substituting Isobutyl Acetate for MIBK means a saving of 5¢ per gallon ($400 per tank car) and helps you obtain better blush resistance.

Eliminates solvent blends

Using Isobutyl Acetate alone, the cost per gallon will in all likelihood be less than that of any usable combination of butyl acetate with sec-butyl acetate or propyl acetate. In addition, you free a storage tank for other purposes.

Your Eastman representative will be glad to show you how you can reduce your solvent costs with Isobutyl Acetate. Write to our nearest sales office or to EASTMAN CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC., Chemicals Division, KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE.

Eastman
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC.
KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE
subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company

SALES OFFICES: Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tenn.; Atlanta, Ga.; Chicago; Cincinnati; Cleveland; Framingham, Mass.; Greensboro, N.C.; Houston; New York City; St. Louis. **West Coast: Wilson Meyer Co.,** San Francisco; Denver; Los Angeles; Phoenix; Portland; Salt Lake City; Seattle.

Diethylbenzene, dms., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .16½- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis ..... lb. .18½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .47½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .48½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .45 - —
Diethyl ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .71 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .67 - —
Diethyl oxalate, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .40 - —
Diethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .29 - —
Diethyl phthalate, tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .26½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .26 - —
Diethyl sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .19½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .20¼- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .17½- —
Diethyl toluamide, 90-95% meta isomer, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. 2.30 - —
5-44 dm lots, works ..... lb. 2.35 - —
1-4 dm lots, works ..... lb. 2.40 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .49½- —
N,N-Diethylaniline dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .55 - —
N,N-Diethyl-m-toluidine, tech., liq., tanks, frt. alld lb. .83 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .17¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .15¼- —
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .52¼- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, c.l., dms. works lb. .30¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .31¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .28¼- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .31½- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .28¾- —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .20 - —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate dms., c.l., works lb. .27¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .25¼- —
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .18½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .45½- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .41½- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots kilo. 100.00 -147.50
bots., 1-kilo lot kilo. 110.00 -152.50
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms lb 1.20 - —
Digitoxin, USP, bots ..... gram. 4.75 - —
Diglycol laurate, dms ..... lb. .32¾- .34
Diglycol stearate, dms., ton lots lb. .26 - .28
Diglycolic acid, bgs., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .15½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .16 - —
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .67 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .64 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .038 - .04
Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate, bulk, gram. .038 - .04
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms lb. 2.55 - —
tech., dms. ..... lb. 1.09 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .14½- —
Di-isobutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .32½- —
tanks same basis ..... lb. .29 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .29 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals ... lb. .25½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., lb. .25 - —
Di-iso-octyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .62 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .62½- .63
tanks, works ..... lb. .60 - —
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .24¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .20¾- —
Di-isopropylamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .50½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .48 - —
Dillseed, Indian, dewhiskered, bgs. lb. .13 - —
Dillseed oil, bots. ..... lb. 2.80 - 5.00
Dillweed oil, dom., bots., dms lb. 3.10 - 4.10
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns. ... lb. 4.85 5.10
Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.225 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. 1.235 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. 1.20 - —
70% dms. c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines lb. .68½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis. lb. .69½- —
tanks, dlvd., 100% basis ... lb. .66 - —
Dimethyl hydroquinone, dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.20
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .29 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .25½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .25 - —
Dimethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. 1.31 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. 1.30 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. 1.28 - —
Dimethyl sulfate, ret., dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .16¼- —

Dimethyl sulfide, dms., c.l., works. lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l. works ..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .15 - —
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .28 - —
Dimethylamine, 40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .28 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld. ..... lb. .31 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .28 - —
N,N-Dimethylformamide dms. works. lb. .34 - .39
tanks, works ..... lb. .32 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. alld lb. .75 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner, CP, bbls., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. 1.56 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms. .. lb. .22 - —
89° C., dms. ..... lb. .24 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. ..... lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. ..... lb. .15 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 48°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20¼- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. ..... lb. .20¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. ..... lb. .20 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls. ..... lb. .37 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily dms. ... lb. .11 - —
Refd., 63°C., dms. ..... lb. .23 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .43½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .40 - —
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .29 - —
Dioctyl phthalate, tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .25½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .25 - —
Dioctyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .61¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .62¼- —
tanks, works, dlvd. ..... lb. .59¼- —
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l. works .. lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .30¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .28 - —
Dipentaerythritol, c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .38 - —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .39 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., c.l., works gal. .59 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... gal. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse. ..... gal. .79 - —
tankcars, works ..... gal. .42 - —
Dipentene, steam dist., dms., c.l., works, South gal. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. New York gal. .91 - —
tanks, works, South ... gal. .55 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil)
Diphenyl, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .17¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl oxide, perfume grade cns lb. .65 - .85
Diphenyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .53¾- —
Diphenylamine, refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
Diphenylamine, refd., fused, tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Refd. diphenylamine in dms ½c. per lb. higher.
Diphenylguanidine, bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .49 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. ... lb. .50 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms. lb. 5.00 - 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .18¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .15¼- —
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .18½- —
Dithiodibenzoic acid, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.45 - —
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .69 - —
dms., smaller lots, frt alld. ... lb. .70 - —
Di-o-tolylthiourea, tech., solid, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .55 - —
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .19 - —
50-60%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, 100% basis. lb. 1.05 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works, frt. equald lb. .134 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .144 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .114 - —
Dodecylphenol, c.l., frt. alld. ... lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .19½- —
Dodecylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. per pound higher.

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:

Blue, FD&C, No. 1 ..... lb. 15.65 -17.60
No. 2 ..... lb. 15.65 -17.60
Green, FD&C, No 1 ..... lb. 15.65 -17.60
No. 2 ..... lb. 19.60 -22.85
No. 3 ..... lb. 31.30 -35.90

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 1-lb lots, dlvd:—

Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns. ..... lb. 5.90 - 7.85
No. 2 ..... lb. 3.30 - 4.10
No. 3 ..... lb. 19.60 -22.85
No. 4 ..... lb 5.55 - 7.50
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns. ..... lb. 15.65 -17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns. ..... lb 9.15 -11.05
No. 5 ..... lb. 3.30 - 4.10
No. 6 ..... lb. 3.30 - 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—

Black, D&C, No. 1 ..... lb. 10.50 -10.95
Brown, D&C, No. 1 ..... lb. 15.65 -16.10
Green, D&C, No. 5 ..... lb. 15.65 -16.10
No. 6 ..... lb. 15.65 -16.10
No. 7 ..... lb. 14.35 -14.80
Orange, D&C, No. 3 ..... lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 4 ..... lb. 19.60 -20.05
No. 5 ..... lb. 3.80 - 4.25

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—

Red, D&C, No. 17 ..... lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 18 ..... lb. 23.60 -24.00
No. 19 ..... lb. 15.00 -15.45
No. 21 ..... lb 3.90 4.35
No. 22 ..... lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 28 ..... lb. 24.15 -24.65
No. 33 ..... lb. 17.00 -17.45
Violet, D&C, No. 2 ..... lb. 15.65 -16.10
Yellow, D&C, No. 7 ..... lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 8 ..... lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 10 ..... lb. 13.05 -13.50
No. 11 ..... lb. 13.05 -13.50

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb. and 1-lb lots dlvd:—

Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns ... lb. 15.65 -16.10
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns ... lb. 15.65 -16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns ... lb. 13.05 -13.50
Yellow. Ext., D&C, No. 1. cns lb. 10.50 -10.95

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour index scale or prototype). contract, dlvd. No.

11110 Brilliant scarlet BN ..... lb. 1.70 - —
13390 Fast blue SR ..... lb. 1.30 - —
14025 Yellow 2G ..... lb. 1.18 - —
14030 Orange R, extra, conc. .. lb. 1.52 - —
14645 Chrome black T ..... lb. .73 - —
14720 Rubine XX, conc. ..... lb. 1.47 - —
15510 Orange Y, extra conc. ... lb. .79 - —
15575 Orange RR ..... lb. .94 - —
15620 Fast Red A, conc. ..... lb. 1.53 - —
15705 Chrome blue black R. conc. lb. 1.07 - —
16150 Scarlet 2RL ..... lb. 1.16 - —
16230 Fast light, orange 2G .... lb. 1.29 - —
16255 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc. lb. 1.20 - —
17590 Brown PG ..... lb. 3.00 - —
17820 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD lb. 3.62 - —
18050 Phloxine 2G ..... lb. 1.05 - —
18055 Fuchsine 6B ..... lb. 1.55 - —
18965 Fast Yellow 2G ..... lb. 2.32 - —
19140 Yellow XX ..... lb. 2.30 - —
19555 Yellow NN, conc. ..... lb. 3.67 - —
20170 Brown Y ..... lb. 1.27 - —
20470 Blue black, extra, conc. lb. 1.37 - —
21010 Brown, RX, conc ..... lb. 1.35 - —
22240 Scarlet B ..... lb. 2.60 - —
22310 Red FC ..... lb. 1.45 - —
22311 Brown MCW ..... lb. 1.40 - —
22590 Diazo black BHD ..... lb. .93 - —
22610 Blue 2B, extra conc. .... lb. 1.53 - —
23500 Red, 4BX. conc. ..... lb. 1.69 - —
24410 Sky blue FF, extra, conc. lb. 1.95 - —
24895 Brilliant yellow conc. ... lb. 3.11 - —
26400 Navy blue 3R, conc. ..... lb. 1.70 - —
26695 Black F, conc. ..... lb. 2.19 - —
26900 Milling Red 3R, conc. ... lb. 1.91 - —
27075 Neutral black 2B. conc. .. lb. 2.61 - —
27720 Gray L ..... lb. 2.08 - —
29185 Fast scarlet 4BNC ..... lb. 2.12 - —
30015 Diazo black VJ conc. .... lb. 2.48 - —
30235 Black EB, 200% ..... lb. 1.33 - —
30045 Yellow brown K, extra .. lb. 1.26 - —
30295 Green BY, conc. ..... lb. 1.02 - —
35660 Brown B ..... lb. 2.89 - —
37565 Naphthol SWF ..... lb. 1.76 - —
40000 Yellow 2G ..... lb. 1.31 - —
41000 Yellow OX ..... lb. 2.45 - —
42000 Green V, crystals ..... lb. 2.73 - —
42040 Brilliant green G crystals. lb. 3.62 - —
42090 Blue EG ..... lb. 1.85 - —
42100 Milling green 6B, conc. .. lb. 4.78 - —
42650 Violet 4BXN ..... lb. 2.25 - —
43820 Brilliant blue BBG ..... lb. 2.44 - —
44045 Blue B, extra conc. ..... lb. 3.61 - —
43170 Red BX ..... lb. 4.76 - —
50415 Nigrosine SSJ ..... lb. 1.03 - —
52015 Blue GXX ..... lb. 2.22 - —
53185 Black, GXCF, conc. ..... lb. .38 - —
53005 Alizarin red SC ..... lb. 3.31 - —
59700 Golden orange GFD, single paste lb. 2.58 - —
59710 Flaming orange 6RD double powder lb. 4.70 - —
59800 Dark blue BO, single paste lb. 2.28 - —
59825 Jade green NC supra, double paste lb 1.55 - —
61570 Alizarin green CG, extra. lb. 3.53 - —
63010 Alizarin blue SAPG ..... lb. 3.78 - —
63615 Alizarin blue black B .... lb. 3.02 - —
69825 Blue BLFD double paste .. lb. 2.82 - —
70800 Brown BR single paste .. lb. 2.03 - —

Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100-lb. drums dlvd. No.

12140 Oil scarlet BL ..... lb. 1.70 - —
11160 Oil yellow T ..... lb. 2.79 - —
12055 Oil orange 7078-V ..... lb. 5.87 - —
26120 Oil red N-1700 ..... lb. 1.76 - —
42535B Methyl violet base ..... lb. 1.76 - —
44045B Victoria blue base ..... lb. 4.06 - —
50415B Oil black 8603 ..... lb. .80 - —
61565 Alizarin cyanine green base. lb. 6.13 - —

Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble, 100-lb. drums, dlvd. No.

Spirit black RB ..... lb. 3.54 - —
Spirit brown GN ..... lb. 5.30 - —
Spirit orange R conc. .... lb. 5.87 - —
Spirit red B conc ..... lb. 6.41 - —
Spirit yellow 2R conc. .... lb. 4.62 - —
12055 Spirit orange 7078-V .... lb. 1.25 - —
Spirit blue THN ..... lb. 5.06 - —

E

Echinacea root, bls. ..... lb. 1.10 - —
Elm bark, grinding, bls. ..... lb. .30 - .32
Powd., bbls., bxs. ..... lb. .45 - —
Select, bundles ..... lb. .75 - —
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz. 48.40 - —
Endrin, tech., dms., t.l., dlvd .... lb. 3.44 - —
Eosin red toner, bbls., works .... lb. 1.85 - —
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots. 100-oz. lots oz. .98 - 1.00
hydrous bots. 100-oz. lots oz. .92 - —
Ephedrine hydrochloride, NF, dms., oz. .60 - .65
Ephedrine sulfate, USP, cryst., dms., oz. .60 - .80
Powd., dms. ..... oz. .60 - .80
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .30 - —
1-Epinephrine base, syn., USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram. .58 - —
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).
Erigeron oil, cns. ..... lb. 11.00 - —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined ..... lb. 1.60 - —
Eserine salicylate, bots. ..... oz. 54.75 - —
Eserine sulfate, bots ..... oz. 86.00 - —
1-Epinephrine base, syn., USP bots.,
Ester gum, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Md., Ky., E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va. .... lb. .17 - —
Ester gum, wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
Ether (see specific product).
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .15¾- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .12¾- —
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment, 95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .16¾- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .12¾- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .13 - —
Ethyl acetate, syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .12½- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16¾- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .12¾- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .13 - —
Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .58½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .60 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .56 - —
Ethyl acrylate dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .34 - —
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax paid dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. 20.63 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .. gal. 20.68 -20.74
USP, tax-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies .. gal. .68 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .79
tanks, same basis .... gal. .52 - —
Ethyl alcohol, absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies .. gal. 21.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis . gal. 21.80 -21.86
tanks, same basis ..... gal. 21.59 - —
Ethyl alcohol, denatured (see Denatured alcohol, ethyl).
Ethyl aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).
Ethyl amyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .17½- —
Ethyl benzoate, bots. ..... lb. .90 - —
Ethyl bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E .... lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. ..... lb. .41 - —
2-Ethyl butyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .30¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .28 - —
Ethyl butyl ketone, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works ..... lb. .36¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .34 - —
Ethyl butyrate, works ..... lb. .90 - 1.00
Ethyl carbamate (see Urethane).
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, frt. alld. E. lb. .73 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. E. lb. .75 - —
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, frt. alld. E. lb. .68 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. E. lb. .70 - —
Ethyl chloride, tech., cyls., works. lb. .20 - .22
dms., works ..... lb. .18 - .20
tanks, works ..... lb. .10 - —
Ethyl cinnamate, cns. ..... lb. 3.35 - 3.50
Ethyl ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .43½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .41½- —
Ethyl ether, absolute, ACS, dms. lb. .27 - —
Anesthesia, USP, dealers, 1-lb. cns .. lb. 1.01 - —
½-lb. cns. ..... lb. 1.09 - —
¼-lb. cns. ..... lb. 1.21 - —
Ethyl ether, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .11 - —
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .38½- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .34½- —
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
2-Ethylhexyl acrylate, c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E .. lb. .42½- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis ..... lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .40 - —
Prices of 2-ethylhexyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
2-Ethylhexyl alcohol, dms c.l., dlvd. lb. .23¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .25¼- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .21¼- —
Ethyl iodide, cbys., works ..... lb. 3.30 - —
Ethyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .52 - —
dms., l.t.l. frt. equald. ..... lb. .52½- —
tanks, frt. equald. ..... lb. .50 - —
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 11.85 - —
Ethyl oenanthate, dms. ..... lb. 1.20 - 1.50
Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Ethyl silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
Ethyl silicate, 40% available SiO, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .44½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .46 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .42 - —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works. lb. 1.02 - —
N-Ethyl-m-toluidine, tech., liq., tanks, frt. alld. lb. .83 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls. ..... lb. .88 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono-, Di-, or Tri-).
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .58 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .55 - —
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l. or t.l., frt. equald. lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .12½- —
2-Ethylbutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .30¾- —
Ethylene, contract, ref'y. gate .... lb. .0475- .0525
Ethylene dibromide, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .30½- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. equald. ..... lb. .31½- —
tanks, frt. equald. ..... lb. .28½- —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .13 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.
Ethylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13½- —
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd E. ..... lb. .19½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd., E. ..... lb. .17 - —

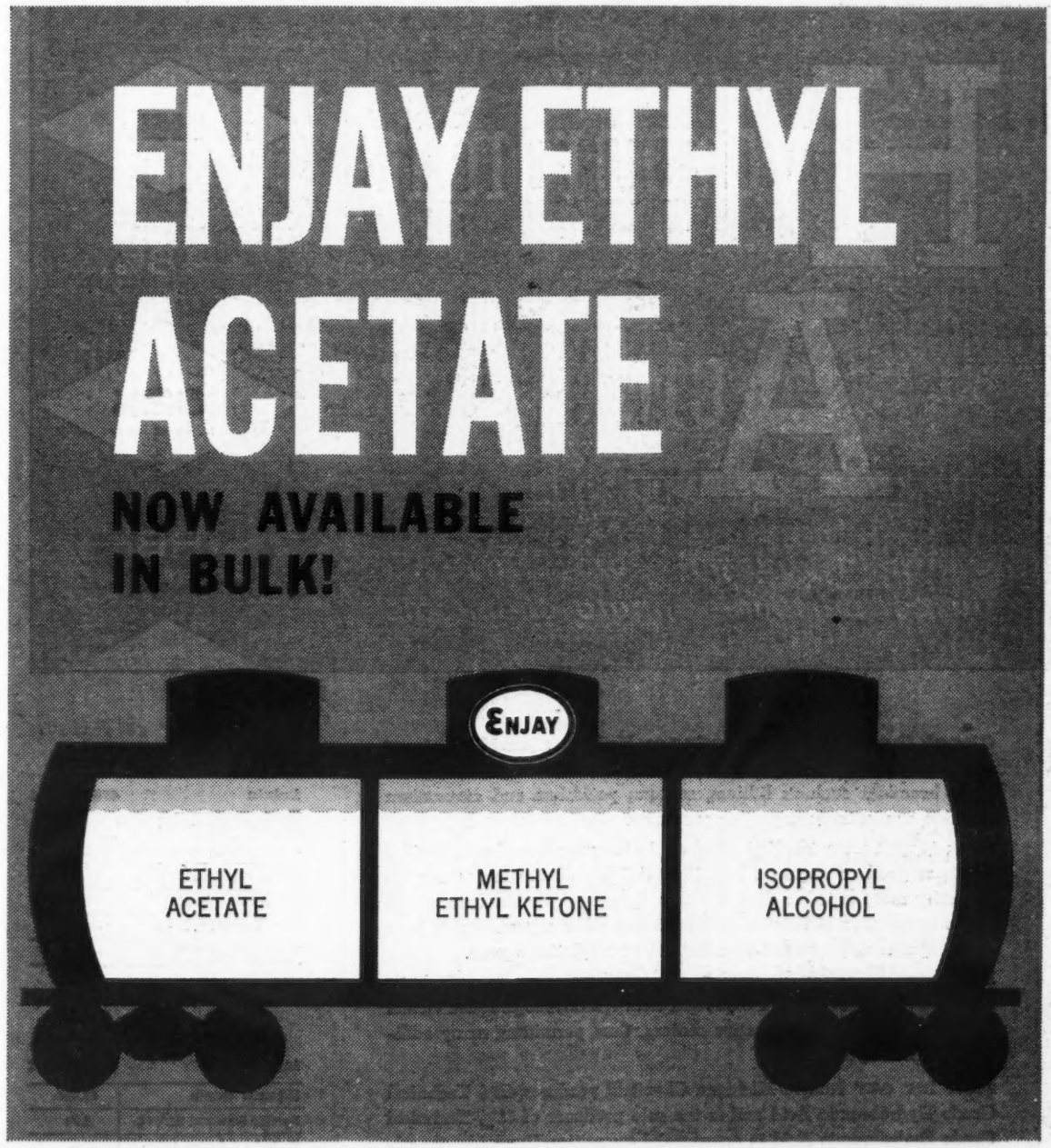
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.21	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.22	—
tanks, dlvd., E.	lb.	.18½	—
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.29	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.29¾	—
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.27	—
Ethylene glycol monostearate, triple pressed, dms	lb.	.33	.35
Ethylene oxide, dms. c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.21½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.24½	—
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.15½	—
Ethylene trichloride (see Trichloroethylene)			
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.42	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis.	lb.	.43	—
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.40	—
Ethylvanillin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 500-lb. lots and over	lb.	6.75	—
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms.	lb.	.90	1.40
Eucalyptus oil, NF, rectified, 70-75%, dms	lb.	.55	1.00
NF, rectified, 80-85%, dms.	lb.	.57	.95
Eugenol, USP, dms	lb.	1.50	2.00
Euphorbia herb, bls.	lb.	.15	.17

F

F salt, paste, tech., dms., works	lb.	2.30	—
Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	19.50	—
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher			
Fennel oil, sweet, USP, cns.	lb.	2.75	2.95
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs	lb.	.14	—
French, light, bgs	lb.	.21	—
Indian, light, bgs	lb.	.22	—
Rumanian, bgs.	lb.	.14	—
Yugoslav, light, bgs	lb.	.20	—
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs	lb.	.07½	—
Ferric chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		7.50	—
dms. l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		8.50	—
Indust., cryst., bois., c.l., works. 100 lbs.		5.25	6.75
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		5.75	7.25
Ferric chloride, 42° Be., photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs.		7.25	8.25
sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald. 100% basis 100 lbs.		4.00	—
USP, cryst., dms., works	lb.	.07½	.09
Ferric citrate, gran., dms.	lb.	.86	—
Ferric hypophosphite, NF, dms	lb.	3.45	—
Ferric naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.28¼	—
Ferric oxalate, gran., dms.	lb.	.89	.91
Ferric oxides (see iron oxides).			
Ferric phosphate, NF, soluble gran. pearls, cs	lb.	.72	.75
Ferric pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran., pearls, dms.	lb.	.79	—
Ferric resinate, 6¾% Fe., dms., ton, lots, frt. alld	lb.	.36½	—
Ferric stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.39	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.40	.44
Ferric sulfate, partly hydrated, bgs., c.l. works	ton.	35.25	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	36.25	42.25
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	33.25	—
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.65	.68
Green, pearls, USP XII, gran., dms	lb.	.66	.69
Ferric-ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms	lb.	.27½	.29½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms	lb.	.32½	.34½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms	lb.	.27½	.29½
Ferrous gluconate, USP, dms.	lb.	.96	—
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	34.50	—
bgs., l.c.l., divd. Metropolitan area, 100 lbs.		3.35	4.25
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bbls., c.l., works	ton.	40.00	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	27.00	—
USP, cryst., bbls., dms.	lb.	.09½	.10
Fir balsam, Canada, bbls.	gal.	32.00	35.00
Oregon, bbls.	gal.	4.05	5.00
Fir oil, Canada, cns.	lb.	2.85	4.00
Fish oil, refd., alkali, dms.	lb.	.1350	.1400
Kettle-bodied, dms.	lb.	.1580	.1630
Light-pressed, dms.	lb.	.1200	.1250
tanks	lb.	.1050	—
Fishliver oil, high potency, 100,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units.		.16	—
200,000 A units per gram., dms. 1,000,000 units.		.17½	—
500,000 A units per gram., dms., 1,000,000 units.		.18	—
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Atlantic coast	ton.	158.00	160.00
Fishscrap, dom., menhaden, dried, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Atlantic coast	ton.	154.00	Nom.
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).			
Folic acid, USP, bots., fib. dms., kilo or more	gram.	.44	—
10% feed grade, fib. dms., 3 kilos or more	kilo.	44.00	—
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited 7 to 8% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.0645	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.0380	—
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited, 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.0670	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.0405	—
Formaldehyde, methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, dlvd	lb.	.0350	—
Formic acid, 85%, cbys., c.l., works.	lb.	.1570	—
cbys., l.c.l., works	lb.	.1620	.1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works	lb.	.1625	—
cbys., l.c.l., works	lb.	.1675	.1775
Fringetree bark, bls.	lb.	.60	.61
Fuller's earth, bgs., c.l., Ill. mines,	ton.	19.00	—
Fuller's earth, calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	20.00	21.75
Insecticide grade, dried, powd., bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines	ton.	17.50	—
Fuller's earth, oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis.	ton.	16.30	17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis.	ton.	17.50	18.00
Spent, bgs., c.l., ship't. point	ton.	4.50	5.00
Fumaric acid, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.27¼	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.28¼	—
Prices of fumaric acid 1½c. per lb. higher west of Denver.			
Furfural, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.12	—
tanks, dlvd. W.	lb.	.13	—
Furfuryl alcohol, cns., works	lb.	.29	—
dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn.	lb.	.21	—
tanks, Memphis, Tenn.	lb.	.184	—
Furfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J	lb.	.21½	—
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N. J.	lb.	.22½	—
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.19½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.15½	—

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	.72	—
Gallic acid, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb	2.00	—
bbls., smaller lots	lb	2.02	2.22
Gallic acid, tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb	1.78	—
bbls., smaller lots	lb	1.80	2.00
Gamma acid, dry grd., bbls., frt. alld	lb.	1.75	—
Paste, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	1.70	—
Gammapicoline (see g-picoline).			
Garlic oil, dom., bots.	oz.	4.75	6.05
Imp., bots.	oz.	4.50	5.00
Gaultheria oil (see Wintergreen oil).			
Gelatin, edible, pure pork skin), 75 AOAC test, bbls., c.l	lb	.54	—
150 AOAC test, bbls., c.l	lb.	.65	—
200 AOAC test, bbls., c.l	lb.	.71	—
225 AOAC test, bbls., c.l	lb.	.74	—
275 AOAC test, bbls., c.l	lb.	.83	—
Gelsemium root, bls.	lb.	.26	—
Gentian root, bls.	lb.	.22	—
Grd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.27	—
Powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.30	.32
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms	lb.	1.90	3.00
Standard, cns., dms.	lb.	1.45	2.85
soap grade, dms	lb	1.10	1.75
Geranium oil, Algerian, cns.	lb.	18.50	—
Bourbon, cns.	lb.	19.50	21.00
Geranium oil, Turkish (see Palmarosa oil).			
Geranyl acetate, cns.	lb.	2.00	2.70
Ginger oil, dist., bots	lb.	10.50	14.00
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots	lb.	5.00	5.90
NF, from Jamaican root, botts.	lb	8.75	10.25
Ginger root, Cochin, bgs	lb.	.19	—
Jamaican, No. 3, bgs	lb.	.35	—
Nigerian, split, bgs	lb.	.13	—
Sierra Leone, bgs	lb.	.17	—
Glauber's salt (see Sodium sulfate).			
Gluconic acid, tech., 50% dms., frt. alld	lb.	.18	—
dms. l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.20½	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.13½	—
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs c.l., dlvd.	lb.	15	—
131 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½	—
191 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
222 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.22	—
Glue, bone, green, dry bone, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	16	—
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16	—
86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16	—
Glue, bone, green, dry bone, 115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	—
135 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½	—
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
180 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19½	—
200 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.20½	—
Bone glue, l.c.l. prices 1c higher			
Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb	.16	—
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb	.17	—
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb	.18½	—
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb	21	—
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb	23½	—
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb	26	—
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb	28	—
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb	30	—
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb	32	—
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb	34	—
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb	36	—
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb	38	—
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb	40	—
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb	42	—
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb	44	—
Hide glue, l.c.l. prices 2c higher.			
1-Glutamic acid, 99½% fib cms., 100-lb lots, frt alld	lb	1.80	—
fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, frt. alld	lb	1.85	—
1-Glutamine, bots., 1-9 kilo lots,	gram.	.15	—



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ENJAY PETROCHEMICALS

Glycerine—Hydroxyethyl Cellulose

Glycerine, dom., nat., crude, saponification, 88%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .19½ - —
nat., crude, soaplye, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
Imp., nat., crude, soaplye, 80%, c.i.f lb. .17 Nom.
Glycerine, nat., refd., USP CP, 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29⅞ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27⅜ - —
USP, 96%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .28½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .26¾ - —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .29¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27½ - —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27¾ - —
Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid).
Glycerol (see Glycerine).
Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid).
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .20½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .21¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls lb. 3.50 - —
Grapefruit oil, dms. lb. 2.00 - 2.75
Graphite, amorp, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .06 - .09½
cryst., 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms. ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
Graphite, amorph., cryst., 90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24½
ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
Flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Flake, No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease, white, choice all nog, tanks, dlvd. lb. .07⅝ - .07¾
Yellow, tanks, dlvd. lb. .07 - .07⅛
Grease oil, No. 1, dms., c.l. lb. .15¾ - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .16¾ - .18¾
extra winter, strained, dms., c.l. lb. .18¼ - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .19¼ - .21¼
prime, burning, dms., c.l. lb. .19¾ - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .20¾ - .22¾
Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .48 - —
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tips lb. 2.10 - 2.15
NF, liq., cbys., dms. lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Guaiacol carbonate, NF VII, dms. lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Guaiacwood oil, cns lb. .75 - 1.30
Guar gum, food grade, bgs., c.l. lb. .38 - .44
bgs., 5,000 lbs. or more lb. .39 - .44
Tech. grade, bgs. lb. .30 - .33

Green Pigments

Green pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Green, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome green.

Gums

Gum quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Gum, Dammar, may be found in the D's under Dammar gum.

Gypsum, plaster of Paris, 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, dlvd. New York ton 20.30 - —
Terra alba, dom., 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, same basis ton 20.00 - —
100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, works, New York ton 17.00 - —
l.c., imp., English, 100-lb. paper bgs., ex dock, New York. ton 55.00 - —
100-lb paper bgs., ex whse. ton 60.00 - 62.00

H

H acid, dry, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .90 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .95 - —
Hansa yellow, 10 G, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.45 - —
Hansa G yellow, pigment, bbls lb. 2.20 - —
Hawthorn berries, bgs. lb. .21 - —
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms. lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls lb. .70 - .75
Helonias root, bls. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Hemlock oil, cns. lb. 2.85 - 3.55
Henbane leaves, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Heptachlor, dms., c.l., t.l., 100% basis, frt. alld lb. .90 - —
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .20 - —
tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .16¼ - —
tanks, Borger, Tex. gal. .16¼ - —
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. .16¼ - —
Hesperidin, purif., 100-lb. fib. dms., f.o.b., works lb 8.95 - —
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., 50-lb. lots, works lb. 22.50 - —
bots., 5-lb. lots, works lb. 23.00 - —
bots., 1-lb lots, works lb. 23.50 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms. lb. 1.94 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or New York lb. .233 - —
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .243 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .253 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .250 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 - —
USP, bgs., 500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. Fords, N. J., dlvd. New York and Philadelphia lb. .42½ - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .43½ - .48⅛
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .20 - —
tanks, Borger, Tex., dlvd gal. .16 - —
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. .16 - —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .35¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 4.00 - 7.50
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .76 - —
Hexyl salicylate, dms. lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 25-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 14.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd. lb. 14.50 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 3.00 - —
Homatropine methylbromide, USP, bots. oz. 3.90 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 6.75 - —
Horehound herb, bls. lb. .16 - .19
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine hydrate, 85% ret. dms., works lb. 1.35 - 1.55
100%, ret. dms., works lb. 1.60 - 1.90
Hydriodic acid, 1.50 s.g., cbys. lb. 2.92 - —
1.70 s.g. cbys. lb. 3.23 - —
Hydroabietyl alcohol, tech., solid, dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .29¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .29¾ - .30¼
tanks, dlvd. zone 1 lb. .27¼ - —

Zone 1 for hydroabietyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo., and the western part of Texas.

Hydrobromic acid, medicinal, 48%, cbys., frt. equald lb. .48 - .56
Hydrochloric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride)
Hydrochloric acid, 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald ton 28.00 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100-lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, works frt. equald ton 30.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
tanks, works frt. equald ton 35.00 - —
Hydrochloric acid, CP, USP, consumers cbys. extra c.l. works lb. .15¾ - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼ - .17¾
Hydrochloric acid, 5-pint bots., extra cs., c.l., same basis lb. .20¾ - —
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., kilo lots or more gram. 1.60 - 1.80
Hydrocortisone alcohol, bulk, bots., kilo lots or more gram. 1.60 - 1.80
Hydrocyanic acid, dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride)
Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 19.25 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 20.75 - —
20-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 21.00 - —
20-gal. dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 22.50 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 15.50 - —

Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming. In those states add $2.70 per cwt. for drum delivery.

Hydrofluosilicic acid, dms., works, 30% basis lb. .06 - —
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works lb. .55 - .60
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works lb. .45 - —
Hydrogen cyanide, liq., 98%, tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Hydrogen fluoride, anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E lb. .30½ - .32⅛
cyls. dlvd. W. lb. .39 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrogen peroxide 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .202 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .211 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .1800 - —
Hydroquinone, photo grade, dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.13
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .82½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .84½ - —
Hydroxyacetic acid, tech., 70%, dms., Philadelphia and Chicago lb. .11 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va. lb. .073 - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns. lb. 4.00 - 4.80
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, low viscosity grades, 20,000-lb. lots or more, f.o.b. shipping point lb. .96 - —
2,000 to 19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .99 - —
150 to 1,999-lb. lots, same basis. lb. 1.02 - —
Less than 150-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.12 - —

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HBr 48% 62% HBr

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It reacts with many aliphatic alcohols in the presence of dehydrating agents to produce aliphatic bromides. Aliphatic bromides, which are generally more reactive than the corresponding chlorides, are useful in the preparation of Grignard reagents and other organometallic bromides, quaternary ammonium salts and as alkylating agents.

Hydrobromic acid can be used to cleave ethers to produce aliphatic alcohol and bromide. It will also react with epoxides to produce vicinal bromohydrins with two reactive centers, thus, permitting many additional reactive possibilities.

Ask for our help: Michigan Chemical produces 48% Technical Grade Hydrobromic Acid and is the sole producer of 62% Technical Grade Hydrobromic Acid in commercial quantities. Our wide experience in bromine and bromine derivatives is immediately available to you through our Technical Service Group. Our plants in Saint Louis, Michigan and El Dorado, Arkansas provide dependable sources for high purity bromine chemicals in constant supply—up to tank car quantities, if desired. Write us about your area of interest or for technical data and prices.

Analysis:	48% Technical
Molecular Weight:	80.924
Specific Gravity at 20/4° C:	1.488
Pounds a gallon at 20° C:	12.4
HCl, not more than:	0.10%
Vapor Pressure at 30° C:	—
Vapor Pressure at 50° C:	—

Analysis:	62% Technical
Molecular Weight:	80.924
Specific Gravity at 20/4° C:	1.74
Pounds a gallon at 20° C:	14.5
HCl, not more than:	0.15%
Vapor Pressure at 30° C:	85 mm
Vapor Pressure at 50° C:	380 mm

For complete listing of Michigan Chemical products, see your copy of Chemical Materials Catalog or Chemical Week Buyers Guide.

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2,000 to 19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.04 - —
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, 85 to 1,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.07 - —
Less than 85-lb. lots, same basis. lb. 1.17 - —
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine)
Hyoscyamine hydrobromide, bots. oz. 6.00 - 7.00
Hyoscyamine sulfate, bots. oz. 6.00 - 6.50
Hypophosphorous acid, purif. 50% cbys., ton lots, f.o.b. works lb. .85 - —
NF, 30%, cbys., all quantities, same basis lb. .75 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms. lb. .75 - 1.05
Indigo (see Dyes coaltar, 1171 indigo, syn).
Indole, CP, bots lb. 15.75 -18.25
Inositol, bots., dlvd. lb. 5.00 - —
dms., dlvd. lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs. lb. .95 - —
Resub., USP dms lb. 2.00 - 2.02
Iodochlorohydroquinolin, USP, dms. lb. 3.60 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs. lb. 4.90 - 5.00
a-Ionone, cns. lb. 3.85 - 5.00
b-Ionone, cns. lb. 3.85 - 5.85
Ipecac root, whole, bgs lb. 8.00 - 8.50
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. 9.50 -10.00
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .28 - .34
Iron blue, alkali-resisting, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .57 - —
bbls., l.c.l. ton lots same basis. lb. .58 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .59 - —
Iron blue, dom., reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .52 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .53 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .54 - —
Iron blue, imp., British, reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .48 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .49 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .50 - —
Iron blue dlvd. prices 1c. higher for Pacific Coast states:—Wash., Ore., Cal., N. M., Ariz., Mon., Wyo., Utah, Col. and Nev.
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous)
Iron oxide, black, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
Iron oxide, brown, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
Iron oxide, metallic, brown, bgs., works lb. .05¼- —
Iron oxide, Persian Gulf, red, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08¾- —
Iron oxide, red, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y. lb. .14¼- —
Iron oxide, red, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Iron oxide, Spanish red, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾ Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex whse. New York, lb. .06½ Nom.
Iron oxide, yellow, nat., French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l lb. .023 - .024
Iron oxide, yellow, pure, light lemon shade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
Other shades, same basis lb. .12 - —
Isoamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Isoborneol, cns. lb. 1.44 - 1.80
Isobornyl acetate, cns. lb. .48 - .56
Isobornyl formate, dms. lb. 1.20 - —
Isobornyl proprionate, dms. lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns. lb. .75 - 1.00
Solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¾- —
Isobutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13½- —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .28½- —
Isobutyraldehyde, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .19½- —
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 3.55 - 3.75
Isoniazid, powd., kilo or more kilo. 18.00 - —
Isonicotinic acid, 100-lb. fib dms., works lb. 4.25 - —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Iso-octyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .21 - —
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy gal. .15½- —
Isophthalic acid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .152 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .162 - —
Isopropanol (see Isopropyl alcohol).
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works. lb. .22½- —
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
dms, l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½- —
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .58 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .68 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .42 - —
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 95%, c.l., dms., dlvd gal. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .70 - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .44 - —
anhyd., c.l., dlvd gal. .62 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .72 - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .46 - —
Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene).
Isopropyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .09½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .07 - —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate (CIPC), tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. 1.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.05 - 1.25
tanks, works. lb. .99 - —
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .75 - —
450-lb. fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .80 - .90
Isoquinoline, dms., works lb. .65 - 1.25
Itaconic acid, purif. fib. dms., c.l. works lb. .54 - —
fib. dms. l.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
Tech. fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .39 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .40 - —

J

J acid, paste, bbls., works, 100% basis lb. 2.70 - —
Powd., bbls., same basis lb. 2.75 - —
Jalap root, NF, bls. lb. .85 - —
NF, powd., bbls., bxs lb. 1.00 - —
Japan wax, cs lb. .27 - .29
Juniper berries, bgs. lb. .15 - —
Juniper berry oil, bots. lb 2.90 - 3.75
Twice rectified bots. lb. 3.60 - 7.00
Juniper tar oil, NF dms lb. .42 - .60
Juniper wood oil, tech. cns. lb. .38 - .55

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
Kaolin, NF, powd., fib. dms. lb. .10 - .12
NF, colloidal, 50-lb. bgs. lb. .15½- .17½
Karaya gum No. 1, NF, powd. bbls lb. .43 - —
No. 2, powd., bbls. lb. .41 - —
No. 3, powd., bbls. lb. .39 - —
Koch acid, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
Kola nuts, bgs. lb. .10 - —

L

L acid, bbls., works lb. 1.23 - —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 150°-240° F b.r., tanks, west coast, ex tax, Los Angeles gal. .174 - —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 150°-240° F. b.r., tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y gal. .20 - —
Lacquer diluent, benzene type, tanks, group 3 gal. .1550- —
Toluene type, tanks, group 3 gal. .14375- —
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. .16 - —
Lactic acid, edible, 50%, bbls. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1789- .2740
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .1839- .2790
bbls., dms., 5 to 19, frt. equald. lb. .1889- .2840
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald. lb. .1938- .2890
80%, c.l., bbls., dms., frt. equald lb. .3039- .4625
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .3089- .4675
bbls. dms 5 to 19 frt. equald. lb. .3139- .4725
bbls., dms., 1 to 4 frt. equald. lb. .3189- .4775
Lactic acid, plastic grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works lb. .2740- —
bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .2790- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works lb. .2840- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works lb. .2890- —
80%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .4625- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works lb. 4725- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works lb. 4775- —
Tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.80 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.20 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.45 -12.70
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.85 -13.10
USP, 85%, cbys. lb. .85 - —
Lactose, crystalline, edible, bgs., works lb. .08½- —
23,000-lb lots, frt equald lb. .14 —
bgs., 6,000-lb lots, frt equald lb. .14½- —
bgs., 2,000-lb. lots, frt equald lb. .14¾- —
bgs., 200-lb lots, frt equald lb. 15¼- —
Edible lactose in fib. dms., ½c. higher.
Lactose, ferment. grade bgs., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb lots, frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
fib. dms., 200-1,800-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
USP lactose in bags ½c to 1c. lower
Lactose, USP spray dried, bgs., t.l., frt equald lb. .18½- —
bgs., t.t.l., frt. equald lb. .19 19¾
Lady's slipper root, bls. lb. 3.50 3.75
Lake C red toner, alizarine, bbls., works lb 1.25 —
Lamp black, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - .45
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .27 29
USP, anhyd., dms., works lb. .24 - .26
hydrous, dms., works lb. 23 25
Lard, cash, dms. lb. .1010- —
Lard oil (see Grease oil).
Larkspur seed, ogs. lb. .35 —
Laurel leaf oil, dms., cns. lb. 9.75 -12.50
Laurent's acid, bbls lb. .60 —
Lauric acid, pure, dms. lb. .36½- .39
tanks lb. .34 - —
Lauryl alcohol, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l. works lb. 65½- —
dms., l.t.l., works lb. .66 - —

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Lavandin oil, 22-24%, dms.	lb	1.25	2.00
Abrial, dms.	lb	1.00	1.50
Lavender flowers, medium, bls	lb.	.55	- .60
Ord., bls.	lb.	.20	- .25
Select., bls.	lb.	.90	- 1.00
Lavender flower oil, USP, French 35-37% ester, cns	lb.	3.25	- 9.25
40-42% ester, cns.	lb.	5.00	- 9.25
Spike, Spanish, cns.	lb.	2.20	- 3.00
Lead acetate, NF, cryst., gran., powd	lb.	.34½-	—
White, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.25½-	—
gran., bbls.	lb.	.26½-	—
powd., bbls.	lb.	.26½-	—
Lead arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs or larger, any quantity, frt. alld. on $100 or more	lb.	.26½-	—
1-lb. bgs., same basis	lb.	.36½-	—
Lead, blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt point, frt alld.	lb.	.17	- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	- —
Lead carbonate (see Lead, white, basic carbonate)			
Lead chloride, dms.	lb.	.52	- —
Lead iodide NF V jars	lb.	3.82	- —
Lead linoleate, fused, 26% Pb, dms.	lb.	.38	- —
Lead metal, prime, pigs, New York.	lb.	.11½-	—
St. Louis	lb.	.1130-	—
Lead monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.143	- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.153	- —
Lead naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.19½-	—
24% Pb. dms., dlvd.	lb.	.24¼-	—
Solid, 37% Pb. dms., dlvd.	lb.	.31¾-	—
Lead nitrate, bbls.	lb.	.24¼-	.26¾
Lead orthosilicate-gel, 50-60% PbO, dms., works	lb.	.29¾-	.34¼
Lead peroxide, tech. powd. bbls	lb.	.45	- .50
Lead phthalate, dibasic, dms., works.	lb	.41	- —
Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.13¾-	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¾-	—
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.1395-	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1495-	—
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls. c.l. same basis.	lb.	.1410-	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1510-	—
Lead resinate precip 23% Pb, dms., ton lots, dlvd	lb.	.40¼-	—
Lead salicylate normal dms. works.	lb	.46	- —
Lead silicate (see Lead white basic silicate).			
Lead silico-chromate, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mfg. point, frt. alld	lb.	.19½-	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20½-	—
Lead sulfate (see Lead blue basic sulfate).			
Lead tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms 24% Pb. dms.	lb.	.15	- —
Solid, 30% Pb. dms	lb.	.21¼-	—
Lead, white, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld.	lb.	.23¼-	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	- —
	lb.	.18	- —
Lead, white, basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt. frt. alld.	lb.	.15¾-	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾-	—
Lead, white, basic sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld.	lb.	.16¼-	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼-	—
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.14	- .15
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	- .16
unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.13	- .14
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14	- .15
Lemon bioflavonoid complex, fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, works	lb.	9.00	- —
Lemon oil, USP, Calif., cns., dms.	lb.	3.25	- 4.00
Messina, cns.	lb.	4.50	- 9.50
Lemongrass oil, cns. dms.	lb.	.95	- 1.25
dl-Leucine, dms., works	lb.	12.25	-15.00
Licorice root, gran., bls.	lb.	.13	- —
Powd., bls.	lb.	.15	- .16
Whole, bls.	lb.	.09	- .10
Lignaloe wood oil, Mexican, cns	lb.	2.75	- 3.50
Lignosulfonate (see under ammonium or sodium lignin sulfonate).			
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., 50,000 lbs., works, E.	ton.	14.25	- —
Chemical, hydrated, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	17.25	- —
Chemical, spray, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	18.25	- —
For New York delivery, add $6.29 freight charge.			
Lime oil, dist., Mexican, cns	lb.	6.25	- 6.75
West Indian, cns.	lb.	6.50	- 7.80
Expressed, West Indian, cns	lb.	7.75	-13.70
Lime salts (see Calcium).			
Lime-ammonium nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).			
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms.	lb.	3.95	- 4.30
Syn., 98-100%, dms., works	lb.	3.70	- —
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms.	lb.	3.80	- 4.00
96-98%, dms.	lb.	4.10	- 4.50
Syn., 98-100%, dms., works	lb.	3.70	- —
Lindane, 25% formulation, to distributors, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	1.35	- 1.50
Lindane, tech., to formulators, dms., 1-2,000 lbs., dlvd	lb.	2.40	- —
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls	lb.	.25	- —
Without leaves, bls.	lb	.30	- —
Linseed meal expeller, 32% bulk, Minneapolis, mills	ton.	76.00	- —
Extracted, 34% bulk, same basis.	ton.	75.00	- —
Linseed oil, raw, dms., c.l., New York	lb.	.1630-	—
dms., l.c.l., New York	lb.	.1730-	.1755
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis	lb.	.1280-	—
tanks, New York	lb.	.1430-	—
Linseed oil, raw, tankwagon, New York	lb.	.1480-	.1490
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.			
Linseed oil acids, dist., dms.	lb.	.1900-	—
Water-white, dms.	lb.	.2230-	—
Litharge, comi., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.13¼-	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¼-	—
Lithium aluminum hydride, lump, dms., works	lb.	33.00	-39.00
Lithium benzoate, dms.	lb.	1.65	- 1.67
Lithium bromide, NF, gran. works, frt. equald	lb.	2.60	- —
Lithium carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd	lb.	1.29½-	—
dms., ton lots to t.l., dlvd	lb.	1.30	- 1.30½
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt alld	lb.	.67	- —
dms., ton lots, same basis	lb.	.73	- —
dms., smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.79	- —
Lithium chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., ton lots	lb.	1.23½-	—
Tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld	lb.	.87	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.88	- .92
Lithium citrate, NF, dms., ton lots.	lb.	1.50	- —
Lithium fluoride, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, dlvd	lb.	2.15	- —
bbls., ton lots and more, dlvd.	lb.	2.18½-	—
bbls., less ton lots, dlvd.	lb.	2.23½-	—
Lithium hydride, powd., dms., 500-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	9.50	- —
Lithium hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.72	- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.73	- —
Lithium manganite, dms., works.	lb.	.95	- 1.05
Lithium nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	1.15	- 1.25
Lithium salicylate, dms.	lb.	1.60	- 1.70
Lithium silicate, dms., works	lb.	1.10	- 1.20
Lithium stearate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.47½-	—
dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.48½-	—
dms., less-ton lots, works	lb.	.53½-	—
Lithium sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots.	lb.	1.15	- 1.25
Lithium titanate, dms., works	lb.	1.15	- 1.25
Lithol red toner, barium, bbls., works	lb.	.98	- —
Lithol-rubine red toner, pure bbls., works	lb.	1.50	- —
Resinated, bbls., works	lb.	1.47	- —
Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.08⅜-	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.09⅛-	—
Lithopone, titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.11	- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.12	- —
Lobelia herb, bls.	lb.	.55	- —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works	oz.	37.50	-38.50
Locust bean gum, powd., bgs.	lb.	.38	- .39
Lycopodium, cs.	lb.	4.00	- 4.50
l-Lysine monohydrochloride, fib. dms., 25 lbs. or more	lb.	8.00	- —

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls.	lb.	2.25	- —
No. 2 whole, bls.	lb.	1.95	- —
siftings, bls.	lb.	1.85	- —
Mace oil, dist., cns., dms.	lb.	9.75	-15.75
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., ctns., frt. equald	lb.	.25¾-	.26⅛
Tech., syn., rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.28¾-	.30
rubber grade, extra light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.28	- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.28¾-	—
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald, with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.			
Magnesia, calcined, USP, light bgs.	lb.	.36½-	.37⅛
heavy, fib. dms	lb.	.45	- .52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	ton.	82.50	- —
Magnesite, chemical grade, dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chawelah, Wash.	ton.	46.00	- —
Magnesium bromide, cs., jars	lb.	.95	- 1.00
Magnesium carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.11	- —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald	lb.	.11½-	—
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.13½-	.14
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.13½-	—
bgs., t.l., frt. equald	lb.	.14	- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.15	- .16
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald, with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.			
Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12¾-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.14	- .15
Magnesium chloride, hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	55.00	- —
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	65.00	-80.00
Magnesium gluconate, dms.	lb.	1.42	- —
Magnesium hydroxide, NF, powd., dms., 500-lbs. or more, f.o.b. works	lb.	.24½-	.25⅛
Magnesium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21	- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.22	- —
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.20	- —
Magnesium metal, 99.8%, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.36	- —
Magnesium metal, 99.8%, pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.35¼-	—
Sticks, cs. works frt. alld. on cariots	lb.	.59	- —
Magnesium nitrate, cryst., dms., works	lb.	.29	- —
Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).			
Magnesium phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls	lb.	.75	- —
Magnesium silicate (see Talc).			
Magnesium silicofluoride, dms., works	lb.	.10½-	.12

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Magnesium sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bgs, l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs, smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Magnesium trisilicate, USP, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .40 - —
fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisicilate 7c. per. lb. higher.
Malachite green, straight, PTMA, bbls, works lb. 5.30 - —
Malathion, dms., c.l., works lb. .89 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .92 - 1.01
Maleic acid, cryst., powd., dms lb. .37¼ - —
Maleic annydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .28¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .29¾ - —
tanks, dlvd E of Rockies lb. .27¼ - —
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. per. lb. higher.
Malic acid tech., dms. lb. .50 - —
Mandelic acid, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.35 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Mandrake root, bls. lb. .48 - .50
Manganese acetate, dms., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Manganese borate tech., fib. dms. lb. .23½ - —
Manganese carbonate, chemical grade, 46% Mn, bgs., 20,000-lb lots and more, works lb. .11 - .16
Manganese chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .21¾ - —
smaller lots, works lb. .23¼ - —
Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross for net works ton. 148.00 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, paper bgs., same basis ton. 144.50 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, dms. same basis ton. 152.50 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, $3 per ton higher.
Manganese gluconate, dms. lb. 1.84 - —
Manganese hydrate, dms., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Manganese hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 3.52 - —
Manganese linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn, dms lb. .35¾ - —
Solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls lb. .41¼ - —
Manganese metal, electrolytic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .34 - —
dms., ton lots, dlvd. E. lb. .36 - —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E. lb. .38 - —
Manganese naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn, dms., frt. alld lb. .29¾ - —
Manganese resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms lb. .25¼ - —
Precip., 6½-7% Mn, dms lb. .33 - —
Manganese sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd S. E. ton. 97.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton. 104.50 - —
Manganese tallate, 6%, dms. lb. .26 - —
Manila copal gum, C, bgs. lb. .35 - .39
DBB, bgs. lb. .25 - .28
DK, bgs. lb. No stocks.
DK, dust bgs. lb. .14 Nom.
MA, soft, bgs. lb. .20 - .24
WS, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Mannitol, com'l, fib. dms., ton lots, works lb. .60 - —
fib. dms. to ton lots, works lb. .62 - —
fib. dms., single dm., works lb. .65 - —
Marine pitch, dms. lb. .04¼ - .05
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
Melamine, bgs., c.l. works lb. .30 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works lb. .31 - —
Menadione USP, bots. gram. .044 - .05
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, works, Atl. & Gulf lb. .07⅝ - —
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs. lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Japanese, cs. lb. 7.00 - 7.18
Syn., USP, racemic cns lb. 4.50 - —
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .44 - —
bgs., fib. dms. less ton lots, same basis lb. .46 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .54 - —
bgs., fib. dms., less ton lots, same basis lb. .56 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb lots or more lb. 4.98 - —
gran. or powd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 4.78 - —
Mercuric cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms lb. 6.84 - —
Mercuric iodide, red, NF X, fib. dms., lb. 7.72 - —
Mercuric oxide, red, NF X, powd., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 5.97 - —
tech., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb. 5.77 - —
Mercuric oxide, yellow, NF X, fib. dms. lb. 6.14 - —
tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 5.58 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 5.60 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Mercurous iodide, yellow, NF, fib. dms lb. 7.72 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP XV).
Mercury metal, 76 lbs. per flask, net flask. 224.00 - 225.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½ - —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanilic acid, dms., works lb. .57 - .75
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-toluidine).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m- Phenylenediamine).
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methacrylic acid, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .47 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47½ - .80
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld gal. .83 - —
Syn., zone 1, dms., c.l. or t.l. min., dlvd gal. .47½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .54½ - —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area gal. .31 - —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., dlvd gal. .26 - —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., works gal. .25 - —
zone 2, dms., c.l., or t.l., min., frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .51½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .58½ - —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, min., dlvd., Metropolitan area gal. .35 - —
Methanol, syn., zone 2, tanks, 4,000 gal. min., dlvd gal. .30 - —

Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental US E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of US west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methapyrilene fumarate, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald lb. 21.75 - —
Methapyrilene hydrochloride, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald lb. 27.23 - —
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
Methionine hydroxy-analogue, (calcium salt) 90% min., dms., t.l., frt alld lb. 1.23 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. 1.29 - —
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld., 50-lb. or more lb. 3.50 - —
Feed grade, 98%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.55 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., frt. alld lb. .66 - .70
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .21½ - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - .22½
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .23½ - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .24 - .24½

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio., Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Methyl acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .62½ - —
Syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. gal. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. gal. .76 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. gal. .51 - —

Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory comprises all states East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is made up of all states west of those four.

Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .39 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd. lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .37 - —
Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Methyl amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .14½ - —
Methylamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½ - —
Methylamyl ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
N-Methylaniline, tech., tanks, frt. alld. lb. .68 - —
Methyl anthranilate, cns. lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Methyl benzoate, cns., dms. lb. .65 - .75
Methyl bromide, service organization prices, 40 to 375-lb. cyls., large lots, frt. alld lb. .62 - .65
Methyl cellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb. .82 - —
Methyl cellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .89 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. 1.05 - —
Methyl cellulose, standard vis. (15-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .76 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100-lbs lb. .79 - .89
Methyl chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald lb. .22¼ - —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis. lb. .16¼ - —
tanks, single unit, same basis. lb. .12¾ - —
Refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .48¾ - —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .67¾ - —
Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1-Trichloroethane).
Methyl cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.55 - 1.80
Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½ - —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .45¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .43 - —
Methyl formate, refd., dms. lb. .35 - .40
Tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .10 - —
tanks, works lb. .07 - —

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a-D Methyl Glucoside—Musk

a-D Methyl glucoside, tech., 100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
100-lb multiwall paper bgs., t.l., min. 23,000 lbs., works lb. .21½- —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., l.t.l., works lb. .23 - —
Methyl heptin carbonate, bots lb. 28.00 - 31.00
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms. lb 1.90 2.00
Methyl ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 3.40 - 3.85
Methyl isobutyl carbinol (see Methyl amyl alcohol).
Methyl isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —
Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. with Belle, W Va. lb. .31 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Methyl naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns lb. 3.00 - 4.30
Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate).
Methyl parathion tech., 80%, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .84 - —
Methyl parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.
Methyl roseaniline chloride, NF., 5-lb. fib. dms. lb. 6.90 - —
Methyl salicylate, dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. .60¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .62½- .67½
Methyl testosterone USP, 100-gram bots gram. No Prices.
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.80 - —
Methyl violet toner, tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.35 - —
Methyl violet prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - —
Methylene chloride, tech., straight or assorted, dms., c.l., or t.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd lb. .16¾- —
tanks, 4,000-gal. min., tank trucks, maximum load limit, dlvd lb. .12½- —
tanktrucks, 1,000-gal. min., dlvd lb. .13½- —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C., m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs. c.l., works lb. .04 - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - —
Mica, wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06½- —
bgs., l.c.l. ex-whse. lb. .07¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse. or freight alld. E lb. .09 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse or frt. alld. E lb. .08¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l. works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¾- —
bgs. ex-whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .09 - —
Mica, wet-grd., white, 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l. works, frt. alld. E. lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., ex-whse., or frt. alld. E. lb. .09 - —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss. ½c. higher; W. of Rockies 1c. higher.
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, coating grades, tankcars, works lb. .10 - .11
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, laminating grades, tankcars, works lb. .11 - .12
Mineral black, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0673
Mineral oil, white, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. .62 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .67 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .46 - —
65-75 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .46 - —
80-90 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .63 - —
Mineral oil, white, tech., 80-90 vis., non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis, gal. .68 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .47 - —
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .53 - —
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .80 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .59 - —
USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .82 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .61 - —
200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .89 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .63 - —
300-350 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. New York gal. .84½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .89½- —
tankcars, refy. gal. .68½- —
Mineral orange, American, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1510- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1610- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, odorless, tanks, refy. Watson, Calif. gal. .25 - —
tanks, Borger, Tex. gal. .25 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .25 - —
Philadelphia gal. .32 - —
Newark gal. .29 - —
New York, dlvd. gal. .30½- —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .2725- —
tankwagon, New Jersey, dlvd. gal. .37½- —
tankwagon, New York, dlvd. gal. .38½- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, regular, tanks, Calif., ex tax San Francisco gal. .169 - —
tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .12875- —
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. .145 - —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .20 - —
Buffalo gal. .20½- —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .23½- —
Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Providence gal. .20½- —
Mirbane oil (see Nitrobenzene)
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., c.l., works lb. 6.30 - —
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .12 - .12¼
tanks, New York gal. .16 - —
Molybdated orange, bbls. lb. .48 - —
Molybdenum metal, powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 7.84 - —
325 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 9.13 - —
Molybdenum trioxide, purif., dms., works lb. 1.15 - —
Tech., chemical, dms., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.43 - —
Tech., metallurgical, dms., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.47 - —
Molybdic acid, 85%, dms., works lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Monoallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .965 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .995 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .96 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .57½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .59 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
Mono-tert-butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
tanks, works lb. .54 - —
Monochloracetic acid, purif. (see Chloroacetic acid, mono).
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .10½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .08¾- —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% aqueous, solution, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .38½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .35 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidine (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .27¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoisopropylamine, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monomethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .30 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .26 - —
30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .36½- —
tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis. lb. .26 - —
Monomethylamine, 40% soln., dms., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33½- —
tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis. lb. .26 - —
Monopentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .31 - —
Monopotassium glutamate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 3.05 - —
dms, 100-lb. lots, same basis lb. 3.25 - —
Monosodium glutamate, dms., any quantity, dlvd lb. 1.07 - —
Monosodium phosphate (see sodium phosphate, monobasic).
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-butyl-m-cresol).
Montan wax, dom., refd., bgs. lb. .29 - .30
Imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs. lb. .22 - .24
German, bgs. lb. .26 - .27
Morphine, cns. oz. 12.40 - 12.60
Morphine acetate, anhyd., cns. oz. 9.95 - 10.00
Morphine hydrobromide, cns. oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Morphine hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Morphine sulfate, USP, cns. oz. 9.90 - 10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .56¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .52¾- —
Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid).
Musk, syn., ambrette, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.40 - 4.90
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Ketone, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.60 - 5.10
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 4.70 - 5.20
Xylol, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.49 - —
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 1.45 - —

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You can rest assured that the basic materials—Aromatics and Essential Oils—guaranteed by Heine & Co. are superior to all others on the market,

For more than 50 years, perfumers have relied on Heiko Synthetic Flower Oils and Aromatic Specialties and Bases. The special Heiko Process—steadily developed, constantly improved—has always insured the highest excellence. Heiko is a name world-famed. It will bring you unique satisfaction in your perfumes, face powders, face creams, lotions, and colognes.

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Let us send you samples of:

Heiko-Lilac "A"

This indispensable base, with the odor of fresh natural flowers, has a world-wide reputation.

Heiko-Neroli

This perfect artificial substitute for the natural oil will not discolor.

Heiko-Pink

This is one of our oldest products, recommended for all carnation compositions. Its distinctive strength gives it unusual retentive power.

Convallol

Its lily-of-the-valley odor gives compositions an extraordinarily natural and long-lasting perfume.

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HEINE & Co

601 W 26th St., New York 1, N Y

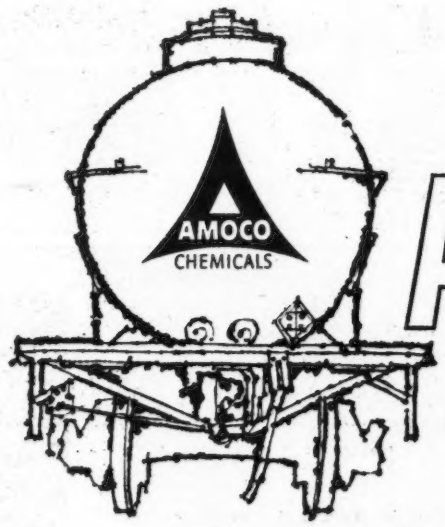
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bags. lb. .11½- —
Montana, yellows, bgs. lb. .11 - —
Oriental, bgs. lb. .06¾- .08
Mustard oil, syn. bots. lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Myristic acid, bgs. lb. .29½- .32
tanks lb. .28½- —
Myrrh gum, cs. lb. .50 - .55

N

Naphtha, high solvency (see Solvent naphtha, petroleum).
Naphtha, petroleum, cleaner's (see Cleaner's naphtha).
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, west coast, Los Angeles gal. .174 - —
Portland, Ore. gal. .18 - —
San Francisco gal. .179 - —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .18 - —
east coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .19 - —
group 3 gal. .13875 —
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, tank-wagon, Boston gal. .21½- —
Chicago gal. .24½- —
Cleveland gal. .24½- —
Houston, Tex. gal. .15½- —
Newark gal. .20½- —
New York gal. .20½- —
Philadelphia gal. .21½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .20 - —
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74°, tanks, frt. equald. lb. .04¼- —
78°, tanks, same basis lb. .05 - —
Imp., 78°, bgs., large lots lb. .04¾- .05
Naphthalene, refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. equald. lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .09¾- —
Refd., indust., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
cs., 60 lbs., c.l., same basis. lb. .15¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .18½- —
a-Naphthol, bbls., frt. alld. lb. 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Naphthol, ITR, red toner, bbls., works lb. 5.50 - —
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino acid (see H acid).
1-Naphthol-4 sulfonic acid (see Nevile and Winther's acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid (see L acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 8-amino acid (see S acid).
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid).
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid).
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .50 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic acid (see Laurent's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic acid (see Cassella acid).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (see Tobias acid).
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Broenner's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic acid (see F acid)
Naringin, fib. dms lb. 8.50 - -
Neatsfoot oil, 15° cold test, dms. lb. .30 - .33
20° cold test, dms lb. .29 - .32
30° cold test, dms lb. .28 - .31
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin sulfate, fib. dms., 1-kilo basis activity gram. .25 - —
fib. dms., 100-999-gram lots, basis activity gram. .30 - —
Neroli oil, NF, French, bots. lb. 425.00 - 575.00
Tunisian, bots. lb. 400.00 —
Nerolin, cns. lb. 2.55 - 2.85
Nevile and Winther's acid, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.30 - —
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .68½- .75½
Nickel carbonate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .78¼- .85¼
Nickel chloride, bbls., dlvd. lb. .37 - .45
Nickel formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .72 - .73
Nickel metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .74 - —
Nickel nitrate, bbls., works lb. .32½- .33½
Nickel oxide, black, bbls lb. .85 - —
Green, bbls. lb. .84 - —
Nickel sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .28 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .28½- .36
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 9.50 - 9.80
Nicotinamide hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 9.50 - 9.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms. frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
40%, manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Nicotinic acid, USP, dms., dlvd. kilo. 6.00 - —
Nicotinic amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).
Niger seed, bgs lb. .10¼- —
Nikethamide, cbys. lb. 5.00 - —
Nitric acid, 36° Be., cbys., c.l., works E. 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.35
38° Be., cbys., c.l. works, E. 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works E. 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
40° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
42° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.55 - 8.35
Nitric acid, 58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
CP, NF, consumer, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .18½- —
cbys. extra, l.c.l., works. lb. .20 - —
5-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
5-pint bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .25
4-Nitro-2-aminophenol, tech., paste, dms., frt. alld lb. .99 - —
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld lb. 1.15 - —
Paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. 1.10 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .49 - —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .51 - —
o-Nitroaniline orange toner, kegs, lb. 1.35 - —
p Nitroaniline, dms. frt. alld. lb. .445 - —
o-Nitroanisole, tech., tanks, frt. alld. lb. .36 - —
p-Nitroanisole, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld. lb. .72 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
p-Nitrobenzoic acid, dms., c.l., works lb. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .64 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175 seconds, bbls., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½- .40½
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 18-20 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .39½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40½- .42½
Ester-soluble, 250-400, 600-1,000 seconds, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .46
Spirit soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .43 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - .46
5-6 cps., 40-60 seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .45
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.
o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .26 - .27
2-Nitro-p-cresol, tech., dms., frt. alld. lb. 2.05 - —
Nitroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .26½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
Nitrogen solutions, tanks, frt. equald unit. 1.20 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 4.00 Nom.
Nitrogenous sewage sludge, bulk, f.o.b. Chicago, works unit-ton. 3.10 - .50
Nitromethane, dms., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .25 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd E lb. .26½- —
Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .31 - —
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —
p-Nitropnenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 - —
1-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .21 - —
2-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
Nitropropane prices West of Rockies are 1c. per lb. higher.
m-Nitrotoluene, tech., dms., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, tech., cast, tanks, works lb. .26½- —
c.l., t.l., dms., same basis lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., dms., same basis lb. .28 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, tech., flake, c.l., t.l., works lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., dms., same basis lb. .28 - —
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms. lb. 1.25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22 —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .23 —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .19½- —
Nonylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. higher.
Nutmegs, East Indian, whole, bgs. lb. 1.60 - —
West Indian, bgs lb. 1.60 - —
Nutmeg oil, USP, dist., East Indian, cns lb. 9.60 -15.75
West Indian, cns. lb. 9.60 -15.75
Nux vomica, bls lb. .12 —
Powd., bbls., bxs lb. .18 —

O

Ocher (see Iron oxide yellow, nat.).
Ocotea cymbarum oil, dms. lb. .39 - .63
Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N.J gal. .20 —
Borger, Tex. gal. .15¾- —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .41½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .43½- —
tanks, dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .39 - —
Octyl alcohol, perfumers' grade, bots lb. 1.60 - 3.25



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INDOPOL Polybutenes are light-colored *aliphatic* hydrocarbon polymers. They are available in ten viscosity grades ranging from 40 to 20,000 SSU at 210° F.

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- Adhesives
- Paper insulated electrical products
- Dielectric in condensers and capacitors
- Specialized high temperature lubricants

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AMOCO CHEMICALS CORPORATION
910 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago 80, Illinois

Octyl alcohol, tech. (see 1-Octanol, tech).
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .22½- —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Octyl phenol in dms. 11c. higher

Oils

Oil quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Oil, coconut, may be found in the C's under Coconut oil.

Oiticica oil, liq., dms. lb. .20¼- .20½
tanks lb. .18¾- —
Oleic acid, dbl.-dist. (white), dms. lb. .18½- .21
tanks lb. .16 - —
Single-dist., dms. lb. .17¼- .19¾
tanks lb. .14¾- —
Oleo oil, extra, dms. lb. .15 - .15½
Oleostearine, dms. lb. .14 - .14¼
Oleum (see Sulfuric acid, fuming).
Olibanum gum, siftings, cs. lb. .13 - .20
Tears, cs. lb. .22 - .30
Olibanum oil, bots. lb 5.00 - 7.65
Extra fine, bots lb. 8.00 - 9.50
Olive oil, edible, dms., spot, duty paid gal. 2.25 - 2.45
Olivine, crude works ton.12.00 —
20 mesh, works ton.15.00 —
100 mesh, works ton.20.00 —
Opium, USP, cns oz.19.20 -19.45
gran., cns. oz.21.65 -21.90
powd., cns. oz.21.65 -21.90
Orange oil, expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb. No stocks.
California, cns dms. lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Florida, cns., dms lb. .95 - 1.25
Messina, cns. lb. 3.25 - 5.00
West Indian, bitter cns., dms. lb. 3.25 - 3.85
Sweet, dist., cns., dms. lb. .70 - —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .14 - .16
Sweet lb .30 - .35

Orange Pigments

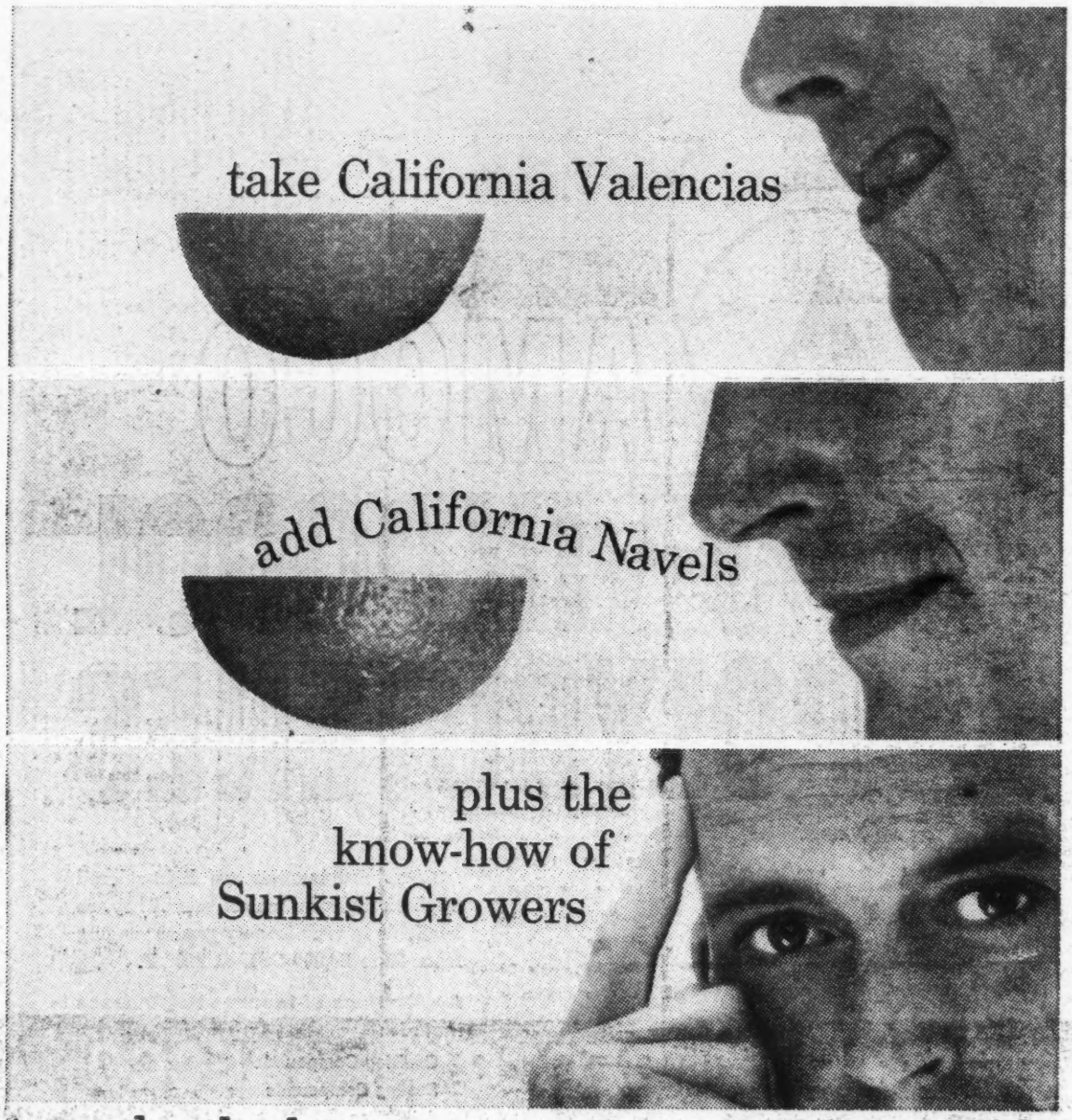
Orange pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Orange, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome orange.

Origanum oil, Spanish, cns lb. 1.80 - 2.30
Orris root, Florentine, bls. lb. .55 - —
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .65 - —
Verona, bls. lb. .35 - —
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .45 - —
Orthoanisidine (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloroaniline (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzoic acid, (see o-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Orthochloroparanitroaniline (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthocresotinic acid (see 2,3-Creosotic acid).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroaniline (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-Chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidine (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol)
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidine (see o-Toluidine).
Ouabain, USP, bots., gram 3.00 - 4.00
Ouricury wax, crude, bgs. lb. .78 Nom.
Refd., pure, bgs lb. .83 - .88
Oxalic acid, bgs., dms., c.l., works. lb. .18 - .18½
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .18¼- .18¾
bgs., dms., smaller lots, works. lb. .19¼- .19¾

b-Oxynaphthole acid, fib dms., 250 lbs. or more, frt. alld., lb. 1.14 - 1.17
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works, lb. 4.75 - 5.00
cns., smaller lots, works lb. 4.92 - 5.17

P

Palm oil, clarif., dms. lb. .1485- .1585
tanks lb. .1260- —
Palm oil acid, dist., dms. lb. .15¾- .19¼
tanks lb. .13¾- .14¼
Palmarosa oil, cns. lb. 3.75 - 6.00
Papain, NF, powd lb. 850 -12.00
Papaverine hydrochloride, nat. or syn., USP, cns. 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
cns., smaller lots oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Papaverine sulfate, nat. or syn., USP, cns., oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Bulgarian bgs lb. .34 - .35
Hungarian, bgs. lb. .34 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .53 - —
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .35 - —
Para-aminobenzoic acid (see p-Aminobenzoic acid)
Parachlorobenzoic acid (see p-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Paramethylphenylcinchonic acid (see Neocinchophen).
Paranitrobenzoic acid (see p-Nitrobenzoic acid).
Paratoluidinemetasulfonic acid (see p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid).
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachloro-orthonitroaniline (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline).
Para-anisidin (see p-Ansidine).
Parachloraniline (see p-Chloraniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Para toner, red, bbls. lb. 1.21 - —
Chlorinated, kgs. lb. 1.35 - —
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 123°-127°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0655- —
Paraffin, fully refd., 122°-124°F, ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0765- —
125°-127°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
130°-132°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
132°-134°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
135°-137°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F. higher than ASTM.
Paraffin oil, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100°F., tanks, east coast refy. gal. .14 - —
Paraffin wax (see Paraffin).
Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .0955- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .1155- .1258
91%, powd., bgs. c.l., ex whse lb. .167 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse lb. .182 - —
USP-X, fib, dms., c.l. lb. .19 - —
fib dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .20 - —
fib dms., smaller lots lb. .21½- —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11½- —
Paranitroaniline (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene.
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidine (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).
Parathion, ethyl, dms., frt. alld. lb. .84 - —
Parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.
Paratoluenesulfonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paris green, dealers, 100 lb. dms., frt. alld lb. .45 - —
Passion flower herb, bls. lb. No stocks.
Patchouli oil, dms. lb. 4.00 - 5.75
Peach kernel oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Peacock blue, fugitive, 100% color strength, 250-lb., bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 1.00 - —
Peacock blue price 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills ton.63.00 - —
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .12¼- —
Refd., dms. lb. .17¾- .18
tanks lb. .15¾- —
Pectin, dom., NF, citrus, powd., bbls. lb. 2.05 - 2.06
tech., powd., 150 jelly grade. lb. 1.28 - —
Imp, Danish, ex whse lb. 1.28 - —
Penicillin potassium, cryst., bulk, 1,000,000 units. .027 - .028
Penicillin, procaine, bulk 1,000,000 units. .027 - .028
Penicillin, sodium, bulk 1,000,000 units. .0550- .060
Pennyroyal oil, USP, imported, cns. lb. 2.30 - 3.10
Pentachlorophenol, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½- .29
Pentachlorophenol in dms. 1c. higher.
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .29½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30½- —
Pentaerythritol, di- and tri- isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, indust., tanks, Tex. refy. gal. .14 - —
Pentobarbital, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 - —
Pepper black, Malabar, bgs. lb. .26 - —
black, Lampong, bgs. lb. .25½- —
Red, Funtuas, bgs lb. .27 - —
Gondars, bgs. lb. .28 - —
Japanese, Hontaka, bgs lb. .27½- .28
Santaka, bgs. lb. .27 - .28
Sudanese, bgs. lb. .36 - —
White, Muntok, bgs lb. .47 - —
Peppermint leaves, dom., USP, bls., dms. lb. .70 - .75
Imp., USP., bls lb. .85 - —
Peppermint oil, nat., dms. lb. 3.75 - 4.65
Redist., USP, dms. lb. 4.00 - 5.15
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l. or t.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11¾- —
tanktruck, 1,000 gal. min. dlvd. lb. .12¼- —



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161 Avenue of the Americas, New York 13, N.Y.
Inquiries from countries other than U.S. and Canada should be directed to Sunkist Growers, Products Sales Department.

Peri acid, dry, bbls., frt. alld. lb. 1.60 - —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld. lb. 1.55 - —
Peru balsam, dms. lb. 1.50 - 1.95
Persic oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Petitgrain oil, South American, cns., dms. lb. 2.25 - 2.90
Petrolatum, cream, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10½- —
tanks, refy. lb. .05½- —
Petrolatum, extra amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .09½- —
tanks, refy. lb. .04½- —
Lily white, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .08½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10½- —
tanks, refy. lb. .05½- —
USP, snow white, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .08⅝- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .11 - —
tanks, refy. lb. .06⅜- —
USP, soft yellow, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .09⅛- —
tanks, refy. lb. .04½- —
Petroleum pitch (see Asphalt, petroleum).

Petroleum Products

Petroleum product quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Petroleum, mineral spirits, may be found in the M's under Mineral spirits, petroleum.

Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- .18¾
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17½- .19
tanks, works lb. .14½- .17
50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
o-Phenetidine, dms. c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .91 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .93 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 - —
dms., same basis lb. 1.08 - —
Phenobarbitol, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - —
Phenobarbital-Sodium (see sodium phenobarbital).
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms., frt. alld. E of Rockies lb. .17½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis, lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
39°C. or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP, syn., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .19½- —
dms., same basis lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, fib. dms., 2,000-lb., lots lb. 1.30 - 1.32
fib. dms., smaller lots lb. 1.32 - 1.37
Phenothiazine drench, fib. dms., t.l., dlvd. lb. .44 - —
fib. dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
NF, fib. dms., t.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
fib. dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .46 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Phenyl salicylate (see Salol).
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots. lb. 2.95 - —
100%, bots. lb. 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetic acid, pure, cryst., cns. lb. 1.25 - 1.75
dl-Phenylalanine, dms. works lb. 27.00 - 37.50
l-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, fib. dms. 200-lb. lots dlvd. E. lb. 3.45 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E lb. 3.80 - —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .41 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .42½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .38½- —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.10 - —
o-Phenylenediamine, coml., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib. dms., works lb. 1.70 - 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, refd., dms., works lb. 1.42 - —
Tech., dms., works lb. 1.40 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .77 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots. lb. 1.30 - 1.60
2-Phenylethyl alcohol, extra, dms. lb. 1.14 - 1.50
Standard, dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.60
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.10 - —
dms., smaller lots works lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots. lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Phenylglyconic acid (see Mendelic acid).
Phenylhydrazine, 97%, 450-lb. dms. lb. 1.45 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E lb. 1.80 - —
fib, dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E lb. 2.10 - —
o-Phenylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .48 - .50
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .38½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Philippine copal gum, pale, chips, bgs lb. .23¾- .26
nubs, bgs. lb. .33¼- .37
seeds, bgs. lb. .20 Nom.
sorts, bgs. lb. .22¾- .25
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
CP, bots., works lb. 17.75 - —
Tech., fib, dms., works lb. 10.45 - —
Phloxin red toner (see Eosin red toner).
Phosgene, ret. cyls., works lb. .15½- —
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton. 48.00 - —
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 66-68%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines, long-ton. 5.16 - —
68-70%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.56 - —
70-72%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 6.21 - —
74-75%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 7.21 - —
76-77%, b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis long-ton. 8.21 - —
Above Florida prices are based on fuel oil at $2.37 per bbl. and labor at $1.52.

Phosphoric acid, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, E., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.75
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
80%, cbys., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.10 - 9.35
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
Phosphoric acid, NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.75 - 9.00
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.65 - —
Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .56 - .57
Phosphorus, amorph., white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - .20½
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .19 - —
Phosphorus oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Phosphorus pentasulfide, powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14½- .15½
Solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12½- .13½

Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .1393- .1450
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .1550- .1650
Phosphorus sesquisulfide, dms., cs., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .39 - .40
Phosphorus trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .17 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16½- —
Phthalimide, 97-98%, dms., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
Phthalocyanine blue, full strength, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.90 - —
Resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 2.75 - —
Water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.52 - —
Pythalocyanine blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.

Phthalocyanine green toner, bbls., works lb. 3.35 - —
Resinated, bbls. lb. 3.00 - —
Water dispersable, bbls lb. 1.71 - —
Phthalocyanine green prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Phthalylsulfacetamide, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 5.00 - —
NF, fib. dms. lb. 5.20 - —
a-Picoline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43 .43½
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .415 .422
b-Picoline, 98%, dms., t.l., works. lb. 1.05 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .95 - —
b,g-Picoline, 5°C. dms., c.l., works. lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
g-Picoline, tanks, f.o.b., works lb. 1.50 - —
dms., t.l., same basis lb. 1.60 - —
Picric acid, NF, bbls. lb. .85 - —
Tech, bbls. lb. .44 - —
Pigment green B, kgs. lb. 1.45 - —

Which of these 3 products and services can you use from BECCO?

What's new in Metal Treatments and Etching?

Quite a few things. For example, there's the use of Becco Ammonium Persulfate in etching printed circuits. Seems the material works a lot better — at less cost — and with none of the hazards of the ferric chloride solutions conventionally used.

Then, there's the problem of pickling copper and brass. Lots of pickling agents will do this — only trouble is, you've got to paint or plate or do whatever you're going to do with the metal rather quickly. Or else. Or else it will tarnish or oxidize and you're in the pickle all over again.

Not so with Ammonium Persulfate. Cleans fine. Puts a mild etch on the surface, too, for better paint or plating bonding. More important, perhaps, is the fact that the metal resists retarnishing for up to two weeks. Ideas?

We hope so. What's more, we've got several booklets to help spur you on. They're free—use the coupon below to order.

No. 39 and 51—Surface Treatment of Metals with Peroxygen Compounds.

No. 86 — Improving Properties of Copper and Brass Surfaces.

No. 97 — Paddle Etching of Printed Circuits with Ammonium Persulfate.

No. 99 — Tank Immersion Etching of Printed Circuits with Ammonium Persulfate.

No. 102—Etching of Printed Circuits with Mercury Activated Persulfate.

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We have a good number of such compounds on the shelves. Quite a few others are in development. Still others are merely in our minds, but we can begin drawing them out if you're interested.

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Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP hots oz. 4.75 - 5.25
Pilocarpine nitrate, USP, bots., vials. oz. 4.65 - 4.75
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs lb. .68 - —
Mexican, bgs. lb. .51 - —
Pimento berry oil, NF, dms. lb. 3.75 - 9.25
Pimento leaf oil, cns. lb. 1.95 - 2.40
Pine oil, dest.-dist., dms., t.c.l. works lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l. ex whse New York. lb. .173 - —
Pine oil, steam-dist., dms., ex whse. New York lb. .185 - —
dms., dlvd. lb. .188 - —
Pineneedle oil, Siberian (see Abies Siberica oil)
Pinetar oil, comi., dms., c.l., works. lb. .0561- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .0634- —
dms., c.l., ex whse New York. lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .046 - —
Pinetar oil, NF, rectified, dms., incl., l.c.l., works, South. lb. .40 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse, New York lb. .41½- —
Refd., dms., incl., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
dms., incl. l.c.l., ex whse New York lb. .36½- —
Pink root, bls. lb. 1.75 - —
Piperazine, anhyd., dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. 1.60 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.65 - —
Piperazine citrate, 36%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.04 - —
Piperazine dihydrochloride, 51%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.12 - —
Piperazine hexanydrate, 44%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more frt alld lb. .77 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .90 - —
Piperazine phosphate, 42%, dms., 1,000 lbs or more., frt. alld lb. .96 - —
Piperidine, dist., 98% min., dms., frt. equald lb 2.70 — —
Piperonyl butoxide, dms. dlvd E lb 4.50 5.05

Pitches

Pitch quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Pitch, soybean, may be found in the S's under Soybean pitch.

Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum)
Platinum metal, works oz.77.00 -85.00
Pleurisy root, bls. lb .45 .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms. lb.15.60 -16 10
Poke root, bls. lb. .19 .22
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., 50 billion units or more 1,000,000 units. .52 - —
bulk, bots., 25-50 billion units. 1,000,000 units. .54 - —
bulk, bots., 1-25 billion units. 1,000,000 units. .56 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms. 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .42 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .44 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47 - .49
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .42 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .44 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47 - .49
Pontianak copal gum, chips bgs lb. .26 - —
Nubs, bgs. lb. .37 .40
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs. lb No stocks
Dutch, bgs. lb. .20 - .20½
Danish, bgs. lb. .19½- —
Polish, bgs. lb. .20 - .20¼
Turkish, bgs. lb. .18 - —
Potash, caustic, liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs 3.70 - —
Potash, caustic, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs.10.20 - —
Solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
dms. l.c.l. works 100 lbs 9.75 - —
Potassium acetate, NF, dms lb. .31 - .36
Potassium bicarbonate, USP, gran. dms lb. .22 - —
USP, powd., dms. lb. .24 - —
Potassium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .18 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .18½- .19¾
Potassium bichromate in dms., ¾c. higher.
Potassium bitartrate, dom., NF, gran. or powd., dms., c l lb. .40 - —
dms., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipt. lb. .40½- —
dms., smaller lots lb. .41 - .43
Imp., NF, gran or powd., kgs. lb. .30 - .34
Potassium borohydride, powd., dms., works lb.16.00 -22.00
Pelletized postassium borohydride $1.25 per lb. higher in 1,000-lb. lots.
Potassium bromate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .52 - .62
Potassium bromide, USP, gran. bbls., kgs lb. .39 - .40
Potassium carbonate, dom., NF, gran., bbls dms lb. .20 - —
Potassium carbonate, dom tech., powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .22
calcined bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 9.55 - —
Potassium carbonate, hydrated, 83-85%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Potassium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .13½- .14½
Powd., dms, c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
works lb. .12¼- —
Potassium chlorate, NF cryst., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more works, lb. .16¾- —
NF, gran. 25-lb. metal dms lb. .36 - —
NF, powd., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .17¼- —
Potassium chloride, indust., 99.9% KCL, bulk, c.l., works ton.29.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton.33.50 - —
99.3% KCL, bulk, c.l., works.ton 27.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton.31.50 - —
USP, cryst., dms. lb .20 - .22
gran., dms. lb. .21 - .23
powd., dms. lb. .24 - .26
Potassium chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate)
Potassium chromate tech., dms., works lb. .50 - .51
Potassium citrate, USP, gran., dms. lb. .43 - —
powd., dms. lb. .40½- .41½
Potassium cyanide, dms. 20,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .42½- —
dms., 2,000-19,999-lb lots, works. lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .44 - .44½
Potassium dichromate (see Potassium bichromate)
Potassium ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .65 - —
Potassium ferrocyanide, dms., ton lots lb. .24½- —
dms., smaller lots lb. .29 - —
Potassium fluoborate, fib dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Potassium fluoride, dms., works lb. .37 - .38
Potassium gluconate, dms. lb 1.67 - —
Potassium guaiacol sulfonate, NF. dms lb. 2.10 2.30
Potassium hydroxide, tech (see Potash caustic).
Potassium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .33½- .38
Potassium hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.38 - —
Potassium iodide, USP, cryst., or gran., fib. dms lb. 1.40 - —
Potassium manure salt, 22% K2O, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .17 - .1765
Potassium metahisulfite, gran., dms. lb. 16 - —
Powd., dms. lb. .27 - —
Potassium muriate, standard, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .34½- .36½
bagged, 60% minimum K2O, same basis ton.25.60 -27.80
Gran., bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .35 - .37
bagged, 60% minimum K2O, same basis ton.25.90 -27.10
Inside prices apply to material contracted for prior to July 1, 1958.
Outside prices apply to material contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month.
Potassium nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs.17.00 —
bbls., smaller lots 100 lbs.18.00 -19.00
NF, gran., bgs., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs.11.00 -12.00
NF, powd., bgs., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs.10.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs.12.00 -13.00
Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .32 .34
Potassium pentaborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton.219.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse. ton.311.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse ton.316.00 - —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10 per ton higher
Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .19 .20
Potassium permanganate, coml., kgs., works lb. .26 .29
USP, dms., works lb. .29¼- .31
Potassium persulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½ —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18 .21
Potassium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb. .15½ .18½
Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferrocyanide).
Potassium prussiate yellow (see Potassium ferro-cyanide).
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 30° Be, 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 - —
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs 5.60 - —
Potassium silicate, glass grade, bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs.17.30 -18.15
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.17.80 - —
Potassium silicate, soln., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms. l.c.l., 5-dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
Potassium silicofluoride, bgs., works lb. .09½- 10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0 4c. per lb higher.
Potassium stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .789 - .861
Potassium sulfate, agricultural, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .67½- .69½
Inside price applies to tonnage contracted for prior to July 1, 1958.
Outside price applies to tonnage contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month.
Potassium sulfate, NF VII, cryst., dms lb. .31 .33
NF VII, gran., dms lb. .18½- —
NF VII, powd., dms lb. .16 - .17
Potassium sulfocyanate, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Potassium thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., works lb. .96 - .98
Tech., dms., works lb. .77 - .79
Potassium titanate, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .16¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .16½- —
ctns., 1-ton lots or less, works lb .16¾- —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, basis 40%K2SO4 and 18% MgO, bulk, works, base price ton.13.45 - —
bulk, works, July forward ton.14.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran. or powd., dms., f.o.b. works lb. .42½- —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran. or powd., dms., 5,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .43½- .49
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55
Potato starch (see Starch, potato).
Pregnenolone, bots. gram. No prices
Pregnenolone acetate, bots. gram. No prices
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb 2.60 - —
dms., 100-500 lb. lots lb 2.95 3.15
Progesterone, USP, bots. gram. No prices.
Progesterone acetate, bots. gram. No prices.
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .05 - —
tanks, Baton Rouge gal. .05375- —
tanks, New York harbor gal. .1005- —
(½c. discount offered).
Propenyl guaethol, dms. lb.24.30 -27.00
Propionic acid, syn., pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
tanks, works lb. .20¾- —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¼- —
n-Propyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11½- —
n-Propyl gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
n-Propyl-p-hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb 2.30 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50 kilo lots or more kilo.55.00 - —
bots., smaller lots kilo.55.10 -55.30
n-Propylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.24 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.255 - —
Propylene dichloride, consumers' dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .0845- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .0995- —
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
Propylene dichloride prices in West 1c. higher, same basis.
Propylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
Propylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Propylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. lb. .32 - .34
Blonde, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
Husks, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03½- .04¼
bgs., smaller lots lb. .03½- —
Pumice, imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs ton lots lb .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs ton.60.00 - —
fine, bgs ton.60.00 -70.00
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Pyrethrins, syn (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bgs., ton, works.lb.48.00 - —
Powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bags, ton, works lb.69.00 - —
Pyrethrum liquid, 20 1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 9.35 - 9.45
100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal.44.75 -45.25
Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20% dms., works lb.10.60 -10.95
purif., 20%, dms., works lb.10.60 -10.95
Pyridine, denat., dms c.l., works and frt equald gal 2.77 - —
dms. l.c.l., same basis gal 2.80 - —
Refd., 2° non-ret. dms. t.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots. 500-gram lots or more kilo.190.00 - —
Pyrites, Canadian, 48-50% S, mines, long-ton 5.00 - 6.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol)
Pyrogallic acid, NF (see Pyrogallol).
Pyrogallic acid, tech., bbls. lb 3.17 - 3.25
Pyrogallol, NF 100 lb. dms. lb 3.50 - —
Pyroxylin, USP, bots. lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips lb. .10 - —
Quercetin, fib. dms kilo lots kilo.26.40 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal)
Quince seed, bgs lb. 1.15 - 1.50
Quinidine sulfate, USP, cns oz. .74½- .77
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz lots oz. .34 Nom.
Quinine bisulfate, USP, cns oz. .27½- .29
Quinine hydrochloride, cns oz. .289 - .304
Quinine sulfate, USP cns oz. .27½- .29
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, dms. frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .88 - —
Powd. frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .98 - —
Rapeseed oil, dms. lb. .15½- .15¾
tanks lb. .13½- —
Rare earth oxalate, 45-50%, bgs., works lb. 1.00 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.20
Red carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Red oil (see Oleic acid)

Red Pigments

Red pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Red, lithol toner, may be found in the L's under Lithol red toner.

Red precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).
Reserpine, cryst., bots gram. 1.25 - —
Resorcinol, tech grade, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .77½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .78½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.95 - —
Resorcinol monoacetate, NF, dms. lb. 2.50 - —
Rhatany root, bgs. lb. .20 - —
Rhodamine red toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs lb. 6.00 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, works, kgs lb. 6.60 - —
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb.38.50 -46.00
Synthetic lb.14.00 -16.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs lb. .25 - —
powd., bgs. lb. .35 - —
Riboflavin, USP, fib. dms., kilo or more, dlvd kilo.36.00 - —
USP, readily soluble, bots., dlvd. kilo.130.00 - —
Riboflavin, 5-phosphate-sodium, fib. dms., kilo or more dlvd. kilo.104.50 - —
Rice bran oil, clarified, dms., t.c.l. lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
Ricinoleic acid (see Castor oil acids split).
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).
Roofing pitch (see Coaltar pitch roofing).
Rose oil, nat., Bulgarian bots oz.7.00 - —
Turkish, bots. oz.55.00 -58.00
Rosemary oil, Spanish, NF, cns., dms lb. .95 - 1.65
tech., cns., dms. lb. .50 - 1.20
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, no. dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
Resin, 25-45%, fib. dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse lb. .03¾- —
bgs., ton lots same basis lb. .04¼- —
Rubber solvent, petroleum, tanks, Calif., ex tax, San Francisco gal. .178 - —
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .19 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .13875- —
Rue oil, bots. lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Rutin, NF, fib. dms., 10 kilo lots kilo.16.50 - —
fib. dms. 5 kilo lots kilo.17.00 - —
fib. dms., 1 kilo kilo.18.00 - —
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —

S

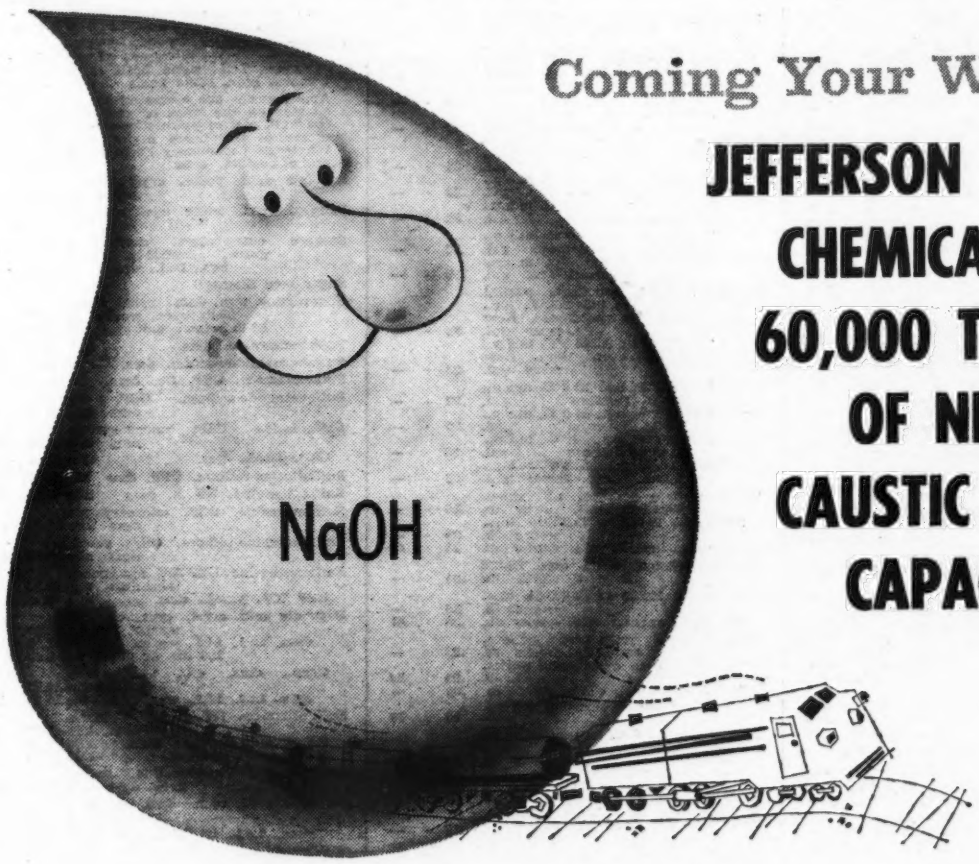
S acid, bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Sabadilla seed activated, ground with lime, bbls lb. .42 - .44
Saccharin, calcium, fib dms., 1,000-lb lots, works lb. 2.50 - —
USP, gran., soluble dms., 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.60 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.70 - 1.80
USP, powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.65 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Safflower oil, dms., New York lb. .1785- .1825
tanks, Atl. Coast lb. .1585- —
Safrol, dms. lb. .80 - .95
Saffron, Mancha Superior, tins lb.32.00 - —
Sage, Dalmatian, bgs. lb. .36 - .40
Greek, cns. lb. .16 - —
Italian, cns. lb. .18 - —
Sage oil, clary, bots. lb.25.00 -32.00
Dalmatian, cns. lb. 3.70 4.00
Spanish, cns. lb. 1.35 - 1.75
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salicylaldehyde, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. plant, frt. equald lb. 1.23 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.25 - —
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms lb. 1.05 - —
Salicylic acid, crude, fib. dms., c.l., t.l., frt alld lb. .37¼- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .38½- —
Sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l. dlvd lb. .39¼- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .43¼- —
USP, cryst., 200-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lbs. or more lb. .50½- —
200-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs lb. .53½- —
100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lbs or more lb. .52½- —
100-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs. lb. .55¼- —
USP, powd., 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lbs. or more lb. .57½- —
100-lb. fib dms., less than 1,000 lbs lb. .60½- —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. 1.20 - —
Powdered salol, 25c per lb. higher
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 1.09 - —
Salt, table vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 1.34 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na2SO4 basis ton.28.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate)
Sandalwood, E. Indian, chips, bgs. lb. .65 - .66
powd., fib. dms. lb. .75 - .76
Sarcosine, tech., tanks, f.o.b., works, frt. equald lb. 1.03 - —
Sandalwood oil, cns. lb.13.25 -14.50
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. No stocks
Sassafras oil, artif., dms. lb. .45 - .78
Nat., dom., dms. lb. 1.70 - 2.15
Savin oil, USP, cns lb. 4.50 - 5.25
Savory oil, cns lb. 4.75 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .85 - —
Schaeffer's salt, powd., bgs., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz.13.00 -15.90
Sebacic acid, CP, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .69½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .71½- —
Purified, bgs., c.l., works lb. .65½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .67½- —
Seidlitz mixture, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
fib. dms., smaller lots lb. .31 - .32
Selenium, powd., 99½%, dms., dlvd. lb. 7.00 - —
Senega root, bls. lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Senna leaves, Alexandria, whole and half, bls lb. .22 - —
siftings lb. .18 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls lb. .22 - —
No. 2, bls. lb. .18 - —
No. 3, bls. lb. .14 - —
pods, bls. lb. .28 - —
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .17 - —
Serpentaria root, bls. lb. 5.00 - 5.50
Sesame oil, USP, dms. lb. .33 - .39
Sesame seed, Columbian, bgs. lb. .15½- —
Lebanese, hulled, bgs. lb. .19 - —
Nicaraguan, hulled shipt., bgs lb. .21½- —
nat., bgs. lb. .13¾- —
Salvadorian, nat., bgs. lb. .16 - —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .46 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .47 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .48 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500-lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Shellac, bleached, refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .56 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .57 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .58 - —
Shellac, orange, lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .36 - .39
lemon No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .33 - .37
superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .32 - .34
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.
Shingle stain oil, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .48 - —
tanks, works gal. .25 - —
Sienna pigment, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .08½- .18¼
paper bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- .17¾
Raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- .16¾
paper bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .17
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, ex whse. ton.45.00 -55.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh. bgs., c.l., works ton.20.00 - —
bgs, l.c.l., works ton.25.00 - —
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.15.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .30¼
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs. Troy oz. .91⅛- —

Silver cyanide, bots., 1,000-oz. lots, oz. .94¼- —
bots., 500-oz. lots oz. .95¼- —
bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .96¼- —
Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 3,000-oz. lots oz. .67¼- —
dm., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .67¾- —
bots., 250-500-oz. lots oz. .68¾- —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.
Silver proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.15 - —
Strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Snakeroot oil, Canada, cns. lb. 45.00 -60.00
Soapbark, crushed, bls. lb. .35 - —
Powd., bls. lb. .25 - —
Whole, bls. lb. .30 - —
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts., 100-lbs. 3.00 - 4.77
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
Light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts. 100 lbs. 3.95 - 4.72
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
Liq., 50%, sellers tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
50%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.00
73%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Liq., 73%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis. 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
Solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
Soda, sal, conc., bgs., c.l., works., 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14½- —
NF, 60%, gran., dms., c.l., works. lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17½- —
Sodium alginate, NF, white powd., dms., 300 lbs. or more lb. .93 - —
Sodium p-aminosalicylate, dms., 100-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 1.90 - —
Sodium antimoniate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
Sodium arsenate, 60% arsenic pentoxide, dealers, dms., ton or more, works lb. .26 - —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .26½- —
Sodium arsenite, 90% pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dealers, dms., ton lots or more, works lb. .17½- —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .18 - .19
Sodium ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo. 10.00 - —
dms., 10-kilo lots kilo. 10.35 - —
dms., 5-kilo lots kilo. 10.75 - —
dms., 1-kilo lots kilo. 11.00 - —
bots., 500-gram, bots. kilo. 11.50 - —
Sodium benzoate, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
USP, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .38 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis, lb. .45 - —
Sodium bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Sodium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l. t.l., works lb. .13 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .13½- .14¾
Sodium bichromate in dms. ¾c. per lb. higher.
Sodium bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19½- —
bbls., l.c.l. same basis lb. .1990- —
Sodium bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.60
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.10
Sodium bisulfite, anhyd., bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
Soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
Sodium borate (see Borax)
Sodium borohydride, powd., dms., works lb. 33.00 -40.00
Stabilized water soln., 12% $NaBH_4$, 100% basis, dms., works lb. 15.00 - —
Pelletized sodium borohydride $1 per lb. higher in 1,000-lb. lots.
Sodium bromide, USP, gran., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Sodium carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal).
Sodium carbonate, monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium chlorate, cryst., 350-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .09½- .10½
Sodium chlorate in 100-lb. dms., only, ¼c. per lb. higher.
Sodium chloride, tech. (see Salt).
Sodium chloride, USP, gran., bgs. lb .05 - —
Sodium chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .58 - —
dms., 20-dm. lots or more, works, lb. .66 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .70 - .73
Sodium chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Sodium chromate, anhyd., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .14¾- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15¼- .16½
Sodium chromate, tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .1015- —
bgs., l.c.l. lb. .1065- .1190
Sodium citrate, anhyd., dms. lb. .62 —
NF VIII, gran., dms lb. .26½- 27½
USP XIV, gran., dms. lb. .29½ .30½
Sodium citrate, USP powd. prices ½c. higher.
Sodium cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .90 - 1.10
Sodium cyanide, flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .193 - —
dms., over 1,000-lb. lots lb. .203 - —
dms., 100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots lb. .213 - —
Gran sodium cyanide 1c. higher.
Sodium cyclamate 100-lb. dms lb. 1.95 - —
Sodium diacetate, anhyd., 39-41% acetic acid, 250-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
250-lb. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18¾- —
tech., 33-35% acetic acid dms. l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
250-lb. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15¾- —
Sodium dimethyl dithiocarbamate, 40% soln dms. c.l., t.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t., same basis lb. .47 - .52
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —

Sodium ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13½- —
bgs., smaller lots lb. .14¾- —
Sodium fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1390- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1430- —
Sodium formate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.05 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Sodium gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms. lb. 5.50 - —
Sodium gluconate, refd., dms. lb. .84 - —
Tech., dms., bgs. lb. .37 - .39
Sodium hydride, 50% soln. in oil, dms. works lb. 1.25 - 2.50
Sodium hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Sodium hydrosulfite, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24½- —
Sodium hydroxide, NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm lots. lb. .23½- .28
Sodium hydroxide, tech (see Soda, caustic).
Sodium hypophosphite, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .97 - —
Sodium hyposulfite (see Sodium thiosulfate).
Sodium iodide, USP, 300-lb. dms lb. 1.98 - —
Sodium lactate, edible, 60%, chys., dms., works lb. .26½- —
Sodium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .18 - —
Sodium metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Sodium tignin sulfonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - 6.50
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.40 - 7.00

Sodium metaborate octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l. works. ton. 102.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
bgs., smaller lots ex whse. 100 lbs. 9.25 -11.25
Sodium metaborate, tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l. works ton. 210.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 13.93 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 15.18 -17.18
Sodium, metallic, bricks, c.l. works. lb. .19½- —
Fused, 18,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Sodium metalinate, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .62 - —
Sodium metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works, 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - 6.75
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - 7.25
Sodium molybdate, anhyd., dms., works, frt. equald lb. .92 - .99
Cryst., dms., works, frt. alld lb. .74 - .76
Sodium monoglutamate (see Monosodium glutamate).

Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Sodium naphthionate, bbls. lb. .70 - —
Sodium nitrate, dom., crude, bgs., c.l., works ton. 45.50- —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 41.50 - —
Imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse ton. 45.50 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton. 41.50 - —
Sodium nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
Sodium orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.65
Sodium orthosilicate, nydrated, flake, bbls., c.l. works. 100 lbs. 5.65 - —
bbls, l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.90
Sodium oxalate, 83%, bgs., works. 100 lbs. 12.35 - —
Sodium para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-aminobenzoate).
Sodium para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-aminosalicylate).
Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½- .34
Pellets, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .27½- .34
Sodium pentachlorophenate, powd., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- .33
Sodium pentobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 - —



Coming Your Way...

JEFFERSON CHEMICAL'S 60,000 TONS OF NEW CAUSTIC SODA CAPACITY

Caustic Soda from Jefferson Chemical's new 60,000-ton/year chlor-alkali plant in Port Neches, Texas, is now moving by road, rail and water to national markets. Production from this new facility adds to Jefferson's line of heavy inorganics and completes a two-year expansion program designed to increase the company's output of a wide variety of essential petrochemicals.

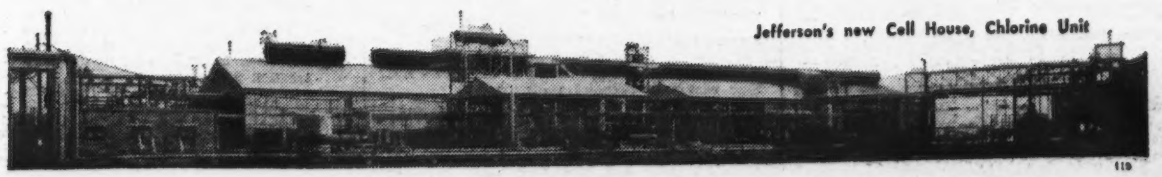
Caustic sales and service are co-ordinated by Jefferson's experienced Alkali Division. Available grades are 50% and 73% liquid. In planning to meet your requirements for caustic soda, caustic potash, soda ash and sodium bicarbonate, consult your Jefferson Alkali Sales Division representative or write direct to Jefferson Chemical Company, 1121 Walker Avenue, Houston 2, Texas.

JEFFERSON CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.

HOUSTON • NEW YORK • CHICAGO • CLEVELAND
CHARLOTTE • LOS ANGELES

Ethylene Oxide, Glycols, Dichloride • Ethanolamines • Morpholine • Piperazine
Polyethylene Glycols • Nonyl Phenol • SURFONIC® Surface-Active Agents
Ethylene Carbonate and Propylene Carbonate • Caustic Potash • Caustic Soda
Soda Ash • Sodium Bicarbonate

Essential Chemicals From Hydrocarbon Sources



Jefferson's new Cell House, Chlorine Unit

Sodium perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .18½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - .21
Sodium peroxide, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E of Miss. lb. .20½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - .21½
Sodium phenobarbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb 3.75 - —
Sodium phenolsulfonate, USP, IX, gran., dms lb. .52 - .53
NF, powd., dms lb. .55 - .56
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt equald. 100 lbs 7.95 —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 8.35 9.40
Sodium phosphate, duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 8.10 —
USP, dried, powd., bgs., dms., works lb .19 .20½
Sodium phosphate, monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs 9.00 —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 9.40 10.00
Sodium phosphate, tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt equald 100 lbs 9.05 —
bgs., l.c.l. frt. equald 100 lbs 9.45 10.05
cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs 4.60 —
bgs., l.c.l., frt equald 100 lbs 5.00 5.75
Sodium phosphate in dms 60c to 80c higher than bgs
Sodium picramate, tech., paste, dms., f.o.b., works, frt. equald lb. .90 - —
Sodium prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide).
Sodium pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs 11 10 —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 11 85 12 35
Sodium pyrophosphate, ferric, dm: c.l., t.l., works lb .36 —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .37 .39
Sodium pyrophosphate tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs 7 81 —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 9 21 9.71
Sodium salicylate, USP dms. 1,000 lbs or more lb 78½ —
dms., less than 1,000 lbs dms. lb .81½ —
Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.35 — —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 100 lbs 4 10 4.35
dlvd. zone 2 100 lbs 4.35 4.60
dlvd. zone 3 100 lbs 4.75 4.90
dlvd. zone 4 100 lbs 5 35 5 60

Sales zones are: (1) All states E. of Miss., R and N of south bound of Ky. and Va., Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31°; Tex E of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H. and Vt. in which there are special county zones: Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport) Minn. Mo. (except St. Louis) Neb. E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 98°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98° N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont. Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso Tex.

Sodium sesquisilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs 5.70 —
dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs 6.20 —
Hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb lots, works 100 lbs 5.35 —
Sodium sesquisilicate, hydrated, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.50 - —
dms., 6,000-19,900 lb lots, works 100 lbs 5.85 —
Sodium silicate, liq., 40° Be, turbid, 1:3.2, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 1.55 —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 1.90 2.40
tanks, works 100 lbs 1.20 —
Sodium silicate, liq., 47° Be., turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.25 — —
dms., l.c.l. works 100 lbs 2.60 3.45
tanks, works 100 lbs 1.90 —
52° Be. turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.75 — —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.00 3.50
tanks, works 100 lbs 2.40 —
Solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton 67.50 —
Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb .035 —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb .039 —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms. 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Sodium stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E lb. .648 - .707
Sodium sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name)
Sodium sulfanilate, bbls. works lb .22 —
Sodium sulfate, NF, VII, dried, powd., dms lb 22½ —
Tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. ton 34.00 —
detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works ton 70.00 —
bulk, c.l., works ton 22.00 —
USP, cryst., fib dms lb 17½ - .18
Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works frt equald. lb. .07¼ —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .08¼ —
Liq., 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis ton 130.00 —
Sodium sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt equald lb .06 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .07 - —
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb .05½ - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .06½ - —
Sodium sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs 7.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Tech. bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 3.50 - —
bgs., t.l., same basis 100 lbs 4.00 —
Sodium sulfocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate)
Sodium tetraborate (see Borax)
Sodium tetrasulfide, liq., 43% dms. c.l., works, frt equald lb. .04½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .05½ - —
Sodium thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 - .65
Tech., anhyd., dms., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .317 - —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .337 —
Sodium thiosulfate, NF, cryst. bbls. lb. .13¼ —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech., anhyd., photo grade, 64-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .0320- —
64-lb. bgs., l.c.l., t.l.l., frt. equald lb. .0360- —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech., anhyd., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.20 - —
100-lb. bgs., l.c.l., t.l.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.60 - —

Sodium thiosulfate, tech., pentahydrate, photo grade, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
100-lb. bgs., l.c.l., t.l.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Sodium titanate, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .14¼ -
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .14½ - —
ctns., 1-ton or less, works lb. .14¾ - —
Sodium trichloroacetate, 94%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt alld E. lb. .35 - —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .35½ - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt alld E lb. .42 - —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W of the Rockies are 1¾c per pound higher.
Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 8.16 —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 8.56 9.06
Sodium trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 8.95 —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 9.70 - 13.13
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 9.45 —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.20 - 10.60
Sodium tungstate, tech, kgs dlvd. E lb. 1.09 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, purif., cryst., dms., works lb. .52 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½ - —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .28 - —
fib., dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent, naphtha, coaltar, high-flash, tanks, frt equald gal. .30 - .35½
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, aromatic 312°-365°F b.r., 17.2°C m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .31 - —
315°-350°F b.r., 17.2°C m.a.p., tanks, Texas City gal. .35 - —
342°-351°F, b.r., 15°C, m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Texas gal. .29 - —
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, aromatic, 324°-349°F. b.r., 16.5°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .32 - —
322°-350°F b.r., 17.2°C, m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .29 - —
352°-413°F, b.r., 17.5°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .32 - —
365°-404°F, b.r., 19°C, m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .32 - —
367°-421°F, b.r., 20°C, m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, partial aromatic, 205°-232°F, b.r., 38°C, m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .24 - —
211°-277°F, b.r., 25.6°C, m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .28 - —
221°-278°F, b.r., 34.8°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .20 - —
282°-325°F, b.r., 41.6°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .25 - —
357°-403°F, b.r., 54°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .26 - —
358°-401°F, b.r., 24.4°C, m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .38 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .35 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitan tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .34 - —
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .36 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .39 - .41
Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works. lb. .25 - .26
Powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works, lb. .38 - .39
Sorbitol, soln., coml., aqueous, dms., Soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼ - —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .25¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .23¼ - —
Sorbitol, NF, reg., 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .16¾ - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Soya protein, chemically isolated, old process, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .23 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .23½ - —
Chemically isolated, new process, bgs., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .19½ - —
Soybean meal, 44% bulk Decatur, ton 53.00 - —
Soybean oil, crude, tanks Decatur, lb. .09¼ - —
Foots, soapstock, acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .05⅜ - —
Soybean oil, refd., alkali, dms. lb. .1345- .1370
tanks lb. .1145- —
Clarified, dms. lb. .1295- .1320
tanks lb. .1095- —
Salad, dms. lb. .13⅜ - .13⅝
tanks lb. .11⅜ - —
Soybean oil acids, dbl. dist., dms., lb. .18 - .20½
tanks lb. .15½ - —
S. D., dms lb. .16¾ - .19¼
tanks lb. .14¼ - —
Sparteine sulfate cns. oz. .80 - .90
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls. lb. 75 - —
Spearmint oil, NF, dms. lb. 5.75 - 7.10
Sperm oil, bleached, winter, 45° dms lb. .15 - .16
tanks lb. .13 - —
Nat., winter, 45°, dms. lb. .1350- .1450
tanks lb. .1150- —
Spermaceti wax, blocks, cs. lb. .31 - .34
Cakes, cs. lb. .32 - .34
Spruce oil cns., dms. lb. 2.10 - 3.55
Squill, white, bls lb. .16 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .17 - .20
St. John's bread, edible, bls. lb. .17 - —
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .817 - .839
Stannic oxide, dms., dlvd. lb. 1.11 - 1.12
Stannous chloride, anhyd. dms., works lb. 1.013 - 1.268
Stannous chloride, hydrous, cryst., dms., works lb. .87½ - .88½
Stannous sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.067 - 1.087
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed, bgs. lb. .60 - .61
Stearic acid, dbl., pressed, bgs lb. .16¾ - .19¼
Single-pressed, bgs. lb. .16¼ - .18¾
Triple-pressed, bgs. lb. .18½ - .21

Stearine, oleo (see Oleostearine).
Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, western Pennsylvania, gal. .16 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .12375- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .20 - —
Chicago gal. .299 - —
Cleveland gal. .23½ - —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. .199 - —
Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tankwagon, Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½ - —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .16 - .19
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .05 - —
Streptomycin sulfate, bulk gram. .05 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cryst., 150-lb. fib. dms lb. .84 - —
Strontium carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works lb. .35 - —
dms., 1-ton lots, works lb. .37 - —
Tech., dms., works lb. .19 - —
Strontium chromate fib. dms., dlvd. lb. .48 - —
Strontium iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots. lb. 3.57 - —
Strontium nitrate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.00 - —
Strontium salicylate, NF, dms. lb. 1.88 - —
Strontium sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton. 56.70 - 66.15
Strophanthin G (see Ouabain, USP).
Strophanthin K, bots. oz. 25.00 - 25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Styrax gum, USP, cs. lb. 3.00 Nom.
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99.6%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½ - —
Styrene monomer, tech., 99.2%, dms., c.l. lb. .15 - .152
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - .172
tanks, bulk, same basis lb. .12 - .127

Above prices are escalated for each calendar quarter on the basis of cost of crude oil at the well, cost of petroleum refining labor, and prices in the three major sections of the Wholesale Commodity Price Index.

Styroyl acetate, bots. lb. 1.25 - 1.45
Succinic acid, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 - .75
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs., refy E. lb. .0935- —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lb. lots, bgs., l.c.l., works lb. 1.00 - —
Sugar (see Sucrose).
Sugar cane wax, dom., refd., slabs, 80-lb. ctns., works lb. .65 - .75
80-lb. ctns., spot lb. .67¼ - .72¼
Sulfabenzamide, dms. kilo. 8.80 - 9.90
Sulfabenzamide-sodium, dms. kilo. 9.00 - 10.10
Sulfacetamide, USP, fib. dms. kilo. 7.70 - 8.80
Sulfacetamide-sodium, USP, fib. dms kilo. 8.15 - 9.25
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo. 23.35 - 24.45
USP, powd., dms. kilo. 22.60 - 23.70
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms kilo. 24.80 25.90
Sulfaguanidine, NF X, dms. kilo. 5.50 - 6.60
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo. 23.50 - 24.60
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, powd., dms kilo. 24.80 - 25.90
Sulfamethazine, USP XV, myerocrystals, dms kilo. 19.65 - 20.75
USP XV, powd., dms kilo. 18.75 - 19.85
Sulfamic acid, cryst., dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs. 16.00 —
dms., l.c.l., t.l.l., works 100 lbs. 17.50 - 18.50
100 lbs. or more lb 6.00 - —
Gran., dms. c.l., t.l., works. 100 lbs. 14.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l.l., works 100 lbs. 16.25 - 17.25
Sulfanilamide, NF X, 30-30 mesh, dms kilo. 3.05 - 3.50
NF X, microcrystals, dms. kilo. 3.79 - 4.20
NF X, powd., dms. kilo. 2.85 - 3.30
Sulfanilamide quinoxaline, veterinary, dms kilo. 14.12 - 14.85
Sulfanic acid, tech. dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .23 - —
Sulfapyridine, USP XV, powd., bots. tins kilo. 15.45 - 16.55
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms kilo. 16.55 - 17.65
Sulfathiazole, NF X, powd., dms. kilo. 5.50 - 5.85
NF X, microcrystals, dms kilo. 6.25 - 6.60
Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF X, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb 2.35 - —
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
Sulfur, crude, dom., bright, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines long-ton. 23.50 - —
Export, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports long-ton. 25.00 - —
US and Canada f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports, long-ton. 25.00 - —

Domestic dark sulfur prices are $1 per long-ton lower

Sulfur, crude, bulk, imp., Mexican, filtered, f.o.b., vessel, Coatzacoalcos long-ton. 24.00 - —

Mexican dark sulfur price is $1 per long-ton lower.

Sulfur, refd., flowers, NF, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
lump bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
Sulfur, rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
98-100%, passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
refd., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.55 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
Sulfur dichloride, ret. dms. c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .04½ - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .04 - —

Sulfur dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald. lb. .10 - .12
multi-unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
Refrigeration, 150-lb. cyls., dlvd. lb. .33 - —
Sulfur monochloride, 55-gal. non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .04½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .04 - —
Sulfuric acid, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
tanks, works ton. 18.60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ton. 22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works ton. 23.50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works ton. 23.95 - —
Sulfuric acid, CP, NF, consumers' cbys., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12¾ - —
consumers' cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼ - .14¾
5-pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .16¼ - —
5-pt. bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾ - .18¾
Sulfuric acid, fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works ton. 25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works ton. 29.00 - —
65%, tanks, works ton. 39.50 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk., c.l., Baltimore unit-ton. .90 - .93
bulk, c.l., Carteret., N. J. unit-ton. .90 - .93
bulk, f.o.b., vessel unit-ton. 1.02 - —
Superphosphate, triple, 48% or more a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .98 - —
Sweet birch oil, USP, northern, cns. lb. 4.00 - 9.50
USP, southern, cns. lb. 2.00 - 3.05

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.25 - —
2,4,5-T isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 1.24 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.29 - —
Talc, dom., fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 29.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 31.00 - 36.00
fibrous, New York, 99.5%, 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works. ton. 31.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 34.00 - —
Talc, dom., fibrous, 99.95% micronized, bgs., works ton. 38.00 - —
ord., Calif., grad., bgs., c.l., works ton. 34.00 - 39.50
Vermont, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 19.40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 37.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 20.00 - 35.00
Tall oil, crude, dms., c.l., works lb. .04¼ - .04⅛
tanks, works lb. .02¾ - .03
Dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .07¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .08 - .08⅛
tanks, works lb. .06 - .06⅛
Refd., dms., c.l., works lb. .06¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07⅛
tanks, works lb. .05½ - .06
Tall oil acids, dms., c.l., works lb. .10½ - .12
dms., l.c.l. lb. .11 - .12⅛
tanks, works lb. .08½ - .10
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd. lb. .08½ - .08¾
Inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd lb. .07½ - .07¾
fancy, guaranteed, dms., f.a.s. lb. .08⅝ - .09
No. 1, tanks, dlvd. lb. .07 - .07⅛
prime, tanks, dlvd lb. .07¼ - .07⅜
special, tanks, dlvd. lb. .07⅛ - .07¼
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l lb. .08⅝ - .09⅛
50%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .10⅜ - .10⅞
Tallow acids, dist., dms. lb. .14¼ - .16¾
tanks lb. .11¾ - —
Hydrogenated, dms. lb. .15¾ - .18¼
Tallow oil, acidless, dms., c.l. lb. .14½ - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .15½ - .17
Tangerine oil, Florida, dms. lb. 3.10 - 4.00
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, New York bulk, unit-ton. 7.00 - —
Animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, Chicago, bulk unit-ton. 8.00 - 8.25
Tannic acid, NF, fluffy, bbls. 1,000-lb lots lb 2.05 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 2.06 - 2.10
NF, powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.95 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 1.96 - 2.01
Tech., dms. lb. 1.05 - —
Tansy oil, dms. lb. 7.50 - 9.50
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .53½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .55½ - —
tanks, same basis gal. .43½ - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
50-55%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .65 - —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Tartar emetic (see Antimony potassium tartrate)
Tartaric acid, dom., NF, 230 or 250-lb. dms., c.l. lb. .49 - —
230 or 250-lb dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .49½ - —
Tartaric acid, dom., NF, 230 or 250-lb. dms., smaller lots lb. .50 - —
100-lb dms. lb. .51 - —
Imp., NF, bgs., dms. kgs lb. .40 - .44
Terpine hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb. fib. dms lb. .70 - —
Terpineol, extra, dms. lb. .41 - .70
Prime, dms. lb. .30 - .45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .64 - .75
Prime, dms. lb. .53 - .56
Terpinyl propionate, dms. lb. 1.75 - 3.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, bots. gram. No prices.
Testosterone proprionate, USP. gram. No prices.
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½ - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Tetrachloroethylene, tech (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .20½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .23⅛
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .61½ - —
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .51 - —

Tetraethylthiuram disulfide, tech., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	1.04	—
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., t.l., works.	lb.	.36½-	—
dms., l.c.l., or l.t.l., works	lb.	.37	—
tanks, works	lb.	.35	—
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn.	lb.	.31½-	—
dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn	lb.	.32½-	—
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N.J.	lb.	.33½-	—
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N.J.	lb.	.34½-	—
tanks, dlvd. E. of Denver	lb.	.31	—
tanks, dlvd. W. of Denver	lb.	.32	—
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see potassium phosphate).			
Thallium metal, dlvd.	lb.	7.50	-10.00
Thallium sulfate, 99% bots., dlvd.	lb.	5.00	-10.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms	lb.	4.50	—
Theobromine and sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms	lb.	4.75	—
Theobromine sodio-salicylate, NF, fib dms	lb.	3.90	—
Theophyline, anhyd or USP, 100-lb. dms	lb.	3.65	—
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, reg., fib. dms	kilo.	36.00	—
USP, ampule grade, fib. dms.	kilo.	38.00	—
Thiamine mononitrate, USP, fib. dms	kilo.	36.00	—
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots	lb.	.72	—
dms., less ton lots	lb.	.74	—
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).			
Thiofavin green toner, brilliant, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works	lb.	5.20	—
Tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works.	lb.	5.20	—
Thioglycolic acid, refd., cbys., 100% basis	lb.	1.35	- 1.55
Thiosalicylic acid, purif., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	4.00	—
Thiourea, tech., bgs., t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.30	—
bgs., ton lots, same basis	lb.	.32	—
bgs., less than ton lots, same basis	lb.	.33	—
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	2.50	—
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots,	kilo.	275.00	—
Thyme leaves, French, bgs.	lb.	.30	—
Spanish, bgs.	lb.	.15	—
Thyme oil, NF, red, cns., dms	lb.	2.00	- 2.25
USP, white, cns.	lb.	2.20	- 2.60
Tech., white, cns.	lb.	.40	- 1.85
Thymol, fib. dms.	lb.	2.60	3.00
Thymol iodide, NF, dms.	lb.	7.30	—
Timbo root (see Cube root).			
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhyd.).			
Tin crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).			
Tin metal (straits)	lb.	1.03¼-	—
Tin oxide (see Stannic oxide).			
Tin sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).			
Tin tetrachloride, anhyd. (see Stannic chloride anhyd.).			
Titanium dioxide, anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.25½-	—
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.26½-	—
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.25½-	—
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26½-	—
metallurgical, nat., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla.	ton.	180.00	—
bgs., 5-ton lots, Niagara, Falls, N.Y.	ton.	205.00	—
bgs., ton lots, same basis.	ton.	215.00	—
Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.			
Titanium dioxide, rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.27½-	—
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd, E	lb.	.28½-	—
Titanium dioxide-calcium pigment, 30% Ti O_2, reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09¾-	—
bgs., t.c.l., works	lb.	.09¾-	—
50% Ti O_2, high-tinting, dms. c.l.	lb.	.14⅜-	—
dms., t.c.l.	lb.	.14⅜-	—
Titanium hydride, powd., dms., works	lb.	8.10	- 9.00
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.26	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.27½-	.29
tanks, works	lb.	.20	—
Tobias acid, dms., c.l., t.l.	lb.	.78	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.81	—
d-a-Tocopherols, mixed, NF, conc., pure basis, bots.	kilo.	67.00	—
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate, NF, conc., pure basis, bots.	kilo.	122.00	—
d-a-Tocopheryl acid succinate, cryst., bots.	kilo.	109.00	—
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots	kilo.	99.00	—
dl-a-Tocopheryl acetate, bots.	kilo.	90.00	—
25% dry, powd., bots.	kilo.	22.50	-24.00
33⅓% dry, powd., bots.	kilo.	30.00	-31.50
o-Tolidine base, dry, kgs., 100% basis	lb.	1.55	—
Paste, kgs., 100% basis	lb.	1.50	—

Toluol

Toluol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Toluene.

o-Tolidine hydrochloride, paste, kgs., 100% basis	lb.	1.50	—
Tolu balsam, cn	lb.	2.75	- 3.75
Toluene coaltar indust., or nitration, tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.25	—
Toluene, petroleum, indust., tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.25	- .32
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.60	—
dms., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	.63	—
Toluenesulfonic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.17	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.18	—
p-Toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate, dms., c.l. or t.l.	lb.	.90	—
dms., 125 lbs. to t.l.	lb.	1.00	—
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.79	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.80	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.78	—
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.30	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.31	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.28	—
p-Toluidine, tech., flake, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.50	—
Cast, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.45	—
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, bbls., works	lb.	.92	- 1.04
Toluidine, red toner, deep shades, kgs., works	lb.	2.70	—
light shades, kgs., works	lb.	1.70	—
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., t.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	1.10	—
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks.	lb.	1.50	- 1.60
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.	lb.	1.25	- 1.30
Totaquine 100-oz. lots, cns.	oz.	.42	—

Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works.	lb.	.22	—
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., works	lb.	.28	—
Tragacanth gum, No. 1, ribbons.	cs.	3.75	- 4.00
No. 2, cs.	lb.	3.60	- 3.80
No. 3, cs.	lb.	3.15	- 3.25
USP, powd., bbls.	lb.	1.05	- 1.15
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.39	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.40	—
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.37	—
Triallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.985	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.995	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.96	—
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver.	lb.	.42½-	—
non-ret., dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver	lb.	.43½-	—
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver	lb.	.40	—
Tributyl phosphate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.52½-	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.53½-	—
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.50	—
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.67½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.69	—
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.65	—
Trichloroacetic acid, bots.	lb.	2.00	- 2.50
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.15	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.16	—
tanks, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.13¼-	—
Trichlorobenzene prices in the West 1¾c. higher.			
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13¾-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16¾-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.12¾-	—

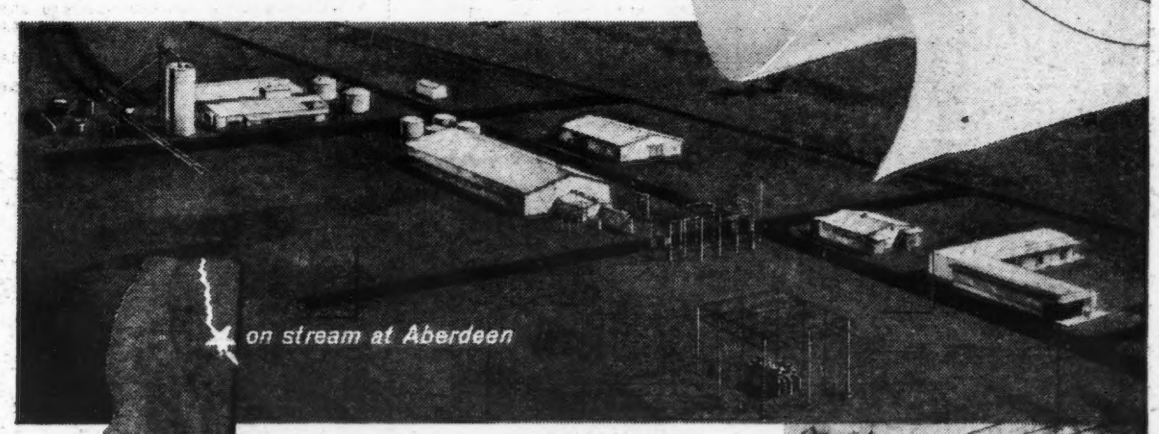
1,1,2-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.14¼-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.11½-	—
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.13	—
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.15	- .16¾
tanks, works, frt. equald.	lb.	.12	—
Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T).			
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ret. chys, works, frt adjusted.	lb	1.40	1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.35	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.36	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.32½-	—
Tricresyl phosphate, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.34½-	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.35½-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.32½-	—
Tridecyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.26½-	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.28	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.24	—
Triethanolamine, dms. c.l., dlvd E.	lb.	.24½-	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.26	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.22	—
Triethanolamine, lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.24	—
dms., t.t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.25	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.23	—

Triethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E.	lb.	.50	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.51½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.47½	—
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret dms., c.l., frt alld E. of Denver	lb.	.46¼-	—
non-ret dms., t.c.l., frt alld. E of Denver	lb.	.47¼	—
tanks, frt alld E. of Denver	lb.	.43¾	—
Triethyl phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.40½-	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.41½-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.38	—
Triethylene glycol, dms. c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.21	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.22½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.51½-	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.53	—
tanks, dlvd E.	lb.	.49	—
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.23¼-	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E.	lb.	.24¾-	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.20¾-	—
Trimethylamine, anhyd., cyls., t.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.30	- .305
tanks, same basis	lb.	.26	—
25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.35	—
dms., t.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis	lb.	.35½-	—
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.26	—

Now! Trona®

SODIUM CHLORATE

from Aberdeen, Mississippi



expanded capacity for growing markets by the *largest* domestic producer of $NaClO_3$

The big news in sodium chlorate is TRONA's new electrochemical plant, now on stream at Aberdeen, Mississippi. This latest AP&CC facility provides faster and better service to the South's growing pulp and paper production centers, as well as further assurance of dependable sodium chlorate supply for other important markets in such fields as agriculture, uranium ore processing and solid propellant fuels. Aberdeen's readily expandable, initial capacity of 15,000 tons per year, added to the $NaClO_3$ production capability of Trona's Henderson, Nevada, plant makes American Potash & Chemical Corporation the largest domestic supplier of sodium chlorate... capable of meeting *all demands* from expanding commercial and military users. *Further information on Trona's sodium chlorate service and production capabilities at Aberdeen is available from your nearest AP&CC branch office.*

TRONA

American Potash & Chemical Corporation

3000 WEST SIXTH STREET, LOS ANGELES 54, CALIFORNIA
99 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, NEW YORK
OFFICES: LOS ANGELES, NEW YORK, CHICAGO, SAN FRANCISCO, PORTLAND (ORE.), ATLANTA, COLUMBUS (O.), SHREVEPORT

Producers of: BORAX • POTASH • SODA ASH • SALT CAKE • LITHIUM • BROMINE • CHLORATES • PERCHLORATES • MANGANESE DIOXIDE
THORIUM • CERIUM • RARE EARTHS • *and other diversified chemicals for Industry and Agriculture*

Trioxane, pure, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .51½- —
Tripentaerythritol, c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .38 - —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .39 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt equald lb. .41½- —
bbls., l.c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .43½- —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .22 - —
tankcars and compartmented tankcars, frt. alld. E lb. .18½- —
Tripropylene glycol, tankwagons and compartmented tankwagons, 1,000 gals. min., frt. alld. E lb. .19 - —
Tripropylene glycol prices 1c. per lb higher in West.
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
dl-Tryptophane, fib., dms., works. lb. 55.00 - —
Tung oil, dms., c.l., New York lb. .23⅜- —
dms., l.c.l., New York ..... lb. .23⅝- —
tanks, New York ..... lb. .21⅞- —
tanks, domestic mills ..... lb. .21⅝- —
Tungsten metal, powd., 2.0-2.5 microns, dms., works lb 3.54 - —
Tungstic acid, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 - —
dms., smaller lots, works... lb. 2.45 - —
Turkey red, bbls., works ..... lb. .62 - —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Turpentine oil, NF, cns., dms lb. .28 - .50
Tuscan red, bbls., frt. equald. . lb. .26 - .32
Tyrothricin, USP, bots. ..... gram. .54 - .57

U

Ultramarine blue, cobalt type, dry or pulp, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .35 - .39½
Ultramarine blue, jobbing types, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —
Regular types, dry bbls., same basis lb. .22½- .35
Ultramarine blue prices 1c higher W of Rockies.
Umber pigment, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07½- .07¾
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Turkey-type, bgs., c.l. Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y lb. .08¼- —
Umber pigment, raw, American, bgs., works lb. .07¾- .08¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works ... lb. .08½- .08¾
Undecylenic acid, dms. ..... lb. 1.45 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
Unicorn root, true (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. ton 125.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ex whse. ton 145.00 - —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons) dlvd. E. ton 103.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A, B, C & F grades, N basis, tanks, frt. equal ton 120.00 - —
37 grade, tanks, same basis ton 145.00 - —
Urethane, USP, dms., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis ..... lb. .70 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls. ..... lb. .17 - .19

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs. .... lb. .35 - —
Indian, bgs. ..... lb. .29 - —
dl-Valine, dms., works ..... lb. 21.00 -27.50
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vandyke brown, bbls., works... lb. .09½- .12
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins.... lb. 11.25 -12.00
Mexican, cuts, tins ..... lb. 11.00 -11.50
whole, tins ..... lb. 11.50 -12.00
Tahiti, cs. ..... lb. 8.00 - —
Vanillin, ex lignin, 100-lb fib. dms., 1,000-lb lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
100-lb fib dms., 500-lb. lots lb. 3.10 - —
100-lb. fib. dms., cns., 100.-lb. lots .lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Venetian red, jobbing, bgs., works. lb. .0475- —
20%, bgs., works ..... lb. .0525- —
25%, bgs., works ..... lb. .0575- —
30%, bgs., works ..... lb. .06 - —
35%, bgs., works ..... lb. .0625- —
40%, bgs., works ..... lb .0675- —
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns. ..... lb. 11.25 -14.50
Haitian, cns. ..... lb. 10.75 -13.50
Victoria blue toner, molybdated, PMA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 4.50 - —
Tungstated, PTA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 5.55 - —
Victoria blue toner, bbls., prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Vinyl acetate monomer, zone 1, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .... lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .17½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal., dlvd lb. .18 - —
zone 2, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .18½- —
tanktrucks, less than 4,000 gals., dlvd lb. .19 - —
zone 1 is all continental US except zone 2. zone 2 comprises Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Vinyl n-butyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
Vinyl chloride monomer, tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Vinyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .28 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .25 - —
Vinyl ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50cc., hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
bots., 75cc., hospitals .... bot. 1.56 - —
Vinyl ethyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .30 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .27¼- —
Vinyl methyl ether, cyls., works lb. .30 - —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of sixty days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period full refund is made.
Vinyl propionate monomer, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .47 - —
Vinyl trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms. to tanks, works lb. 1.20 - —
1 to 9 dms., works ..... lb. 1.35 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. 1.15 - —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works. lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, f.o.b., dest., frt. prepaid lb. .14 - —
Viosterol, in nat. vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02½- —
Virginia type red, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Vitamin A acetate, syn., cryst., beads 500,000 A units per gram gram. .07¼- —
dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo. 67.50 - —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo. 43.88 - —
Vitamin A acetate, syn., dry, 250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo. 33.75 - —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.
Vitamin A, liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units .10 - —
Vitamin A palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. 10 - —
Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
Vitamin B_2 (see Riboflavin and Yeast).
Vitamin B_{12}, cryst., USP, 1-50 grams, vials, tins gram. 139.00 - —
1% vitamin B_{12} adsorbed on resin, 100 and 500-gram bots., 1-5 kilo dms gram. 1.93 - —
Vitamin B_{12}, oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 10 gram of B_{12} activity gram. 128.00 - —
0.1 percent trituration of cryst. B_{12} with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol, 1-10 kilo. 160.00 - —
Vitamin B_{12}, 1% vitamin B_{12} oral grade solids, adsorbed on resin, 100 and 500-gram bots., 1-5 kilo dms gram. 1.55 - —
Vitamin C (see Ascorbic acid).
Vitamin D (see Codliver and Fish-liver oils, Calciferol and Viosterol).
Vitamin D_2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo 42.50 - —
850,000 units per gram, less than kilo lots kilo 45.00 - —
Vitamin E (see a-Tocopherol and Wheat germ oil).
Vitamin G (see Riboflavin).
Vitamin H (see Biotin).
Vitamin K, active (see Menadione).
Vitamin K_1, 25 gram bots.... gram. 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Methyl violet toner).
VM&P naphtha (see Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls. ..... lb. 2.10 - —
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 - —
dms., 25-49-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.05 - —
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 5-24-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.15 - —
Watchung-type reds, bbls. ..... lb. 1.95 - —

Waxes

Wax quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Wax, carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax.

Wheat germ oil, 5-gal. dms... gal. 12.25 - —
Wheat starch (see Starch, wheat).
White lead (see Lead, white).
White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls... lb. .18 - .19
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., lb. 6.55 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls lb. .18 - —
Thin, rossed, bls. ..... lb. .21 - —
Wintergreen oil, USP, nat., northern, cns lb 6.35 -17.50
USP, nat., southern, cns. .... lb. 3.75 - 7.00

WILL SHE LIVE TO GROW UP?

This child has leukemia—one of the most tragic forms of cancer. Only research is keeping her alive.

Ten years ago, children stricken with leukemia—cancer of the blood-forming tissues—had only a few weeks or a few months of life. Today, many of these children have had wonderful, precious months, even years, added to their lives, thanks to dramatic discoveries in the research laboratories.

Until science finds the means to *save* them, however, they live on borrowed time. The American Cancer Society's research program includes $1,500,000 annually for research related to leukemia. Millions of dollars more are needed to conquer this grim disease—a disease which kills 2,000 children each year, and which is taking an increasingly larger toll of the lives of adult men and women.

You can help research find the answers that will save these lives. Give generously to help support the American Cancer Society's intensive research assault against leukemia and all other forms of cancer.

AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY

Wintergreen oil, syn. (see Methyl salicylate).
Witch hazel bark, bls. ..... lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls. ..... lb. .22 - —
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works. ton 39.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. ..... ton 56.00 - —
Medium, bgs., c.l., works ... ton 27.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. ..... ton 44.00 - —
Wood alcohol (see Methanol).
Wood oil (see Tung oil).
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
Woolfat, USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, Levant, bgs. ..... lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Wormseed oil (see Chenopodium oil, NF).
Wormwood oil, cns. ..... lb. 4.90 - 5.85

X

Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa. ..... gal. .29 - —
Birmingham dist. ..... gal. .29 - —
Chicago dist. ..... gal. .29 - —
Cleveland dist. ..... gal. .29 - —
Geneva, Utah ..... gal. .29 - —
Johnstown, Pa. ..... gal. .29 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. ..... gal. .29½ - —
Lone Star, Tex. ..... gal. .27 - —
Lorain, Ohio ..... gal. .29 - —
Middletown, Ohio ..... gal. .30 - —
Minnequa, Col. ..... gal. .29 - —
Philadelphia dist. ..... gal. .29 - —
Pittsburgh dist. ..... gal. .29 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. ..... gal. .29 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. ..... gal. .29 - —
Youngstown, Ohio ..... gal. .29 - —
Xylene, petroleum, indust., tanks, f.o.b. works:
Bayonne, N. J. ..... gal. .29 - —
Baytown, Tex. ..... gal. .27 - —
Charleston, S. C. ..... gal. .29 - —
Chicago, Ill. ..... gal. .30 - —
Houston, Tex. ..... gal. .27 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. ..... gal. .29 - —
Providence, R. I. ..... gal. .30 - —
Sewell's Point, Va. ..... gal. .28 - —
Wood River, Ill. ..... gal. .29 - —
Xylenol, cryst., 45°-47° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
56°-58° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .33 - —
60°-62° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9° C., dry above 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.30 - —
tanks, same basis ..... gal. 1.05 - —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9° C., dry at or below 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 - —
tanks, same basis ..... gal. 1.15 - —
2,4-Xylidine, tech., dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.15 - —
2,5-Xylidine, tech., dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.20 - —
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .38 - —

Xylol

Xylol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Xylene.

Y

Yara yara oil, cns. ..... lb. 2.15 - 3.05
Yeast, brewers, debittered, USP, Saccharomyces dlvd lb. .27 - —
Yeast, brewers, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms. lb. .47 - —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms. lb. .52 - —
USP, 200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms. lb. .56 - —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .60 - —
Torula, USP, dlvd ..... lb. .18 - —
Yerba santa leaves, bls. ..... lb. .40 - .42
Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, bots lb. 19.00 - 25.00

Yellow Pigments

Yellow pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Yellow, benzidine, may be found in the B's under Benzidine yellow.

Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, extra, bots. lb. 28.00 - 31.00
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots., tins. oz. 4.75 - 5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more, bgs., 500-lb lots or more, dlvd. lb. .343 - —
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd ..... lb. .373 - —
Zinc acetate, NF, VIII, dms. ... lb. .53 - —
Tech., dms., l.t.l., works ..... lb. .29¾ - —
Zinc borate, bgs., 1,000 lbs or more, works lb. .23 - —
bgs. less than 1,000 lbs. same basis lb. .25 - —
Zinc chloride, NF, gran. dms lb. .42 - —
NF, precip., powd., dms ..... lb. .26 - —
Tech. soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 6.40 - —
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
Zinc chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 10.70 - —
dms. l.c.l. works ..... 100 lbs. 11.20 - —
gran., fib dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 11.45 - —
fib dms. l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.95 - —
Zinc chromate bbls., dlvd ..... lb. .29 - —
Basic, bbls. dlvd ..... lb. .34 - —
Zinc cyanide, dms. 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .55 - —
dms., smaller lots, works ..... lb. .57 - —

Zinc dust, coml., bbls., c.l., works. lb. .1460- —
Pigment, bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. .15 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .16 - —
Zinc fluoride, bbls., works ... lb. .49 - .50
Zinc hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .23½- —
Zinc metal, prime western, slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .11 - —
Prime western, slabs, New York. lb. .11½- —
Zinc naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld. lb. .27 - —
10% Zn., dms., frt. alld ... lb. .33 - —
Zinc nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works lb. .20 - —
Zinc oxide pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .15½- —
leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld. lb. .15½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .16½- —
50% bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15⅝- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .16⅜- —
Zinc oxide pigment, French process, green seal, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld. lb. .16¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .15¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .16¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- —
USP, ctns., c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .17¼- —
ctns., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18¼- —
Zinc oxide, Pac. Coast prices 1c. higher.

Zinc phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms lb. .45 - .46
NF, powd., dms ..... lb. .48 - .49
Zinc resinate, precip., 7.2-7.6% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .36¼ - —
Zinc silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .12½- .14
Zinc stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l., lb. .41 - —
Zinc sulfate, powd., monohydrate, ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .42 - .46
36% Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs. 8.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
USP, gran., dms. ..... lb. .26 - —
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.
Zinc sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .2530- —
Zinc undecylenate, dms. ..... lb. 2.00 - —
Zinc yellow (see Zinc chromate).
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.25 - —
bbls, c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 10.85 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 11.35 - —
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, 300-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. .26 - —
normal, 250-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. .52 - —
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works. lb. .03⅛- —
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works lb. .03⅜- —
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works. lb. .04 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works ... lb. .06½- —

Zircon (G), milled, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .04⅛- —
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works lb. .04⅜- —
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .04⅝- —
bgs., 500-1,999-lb. lots, works lb. 07½- —
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c. higher.
Zirconium acetate, soln., 13% ZrO_2, dms., c.l., 30,000 lbs. min., works lb. .23 - —
Zirconium hydride, powd., electronic grade dms., works lb. 14.00 -15.00
Zirconium oxide, CP, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works lb. 1.50 —
Electric-fused, lump, bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .45½- —
bgs., smaller lots, works .. lb. .48 - —
milled, bgs., c.l., works ... lb. .59 - —
bgs., 5-ton lots, works ... lb. .59½- —
bgs., 1-ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .60 - —
bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots., works lb. .60½- —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .63 - —
Glass polishing grade, 94-97% ZrO_2, bgs., works ..... lb. .55 .63
Opacifier grade, 85-90% ZrO_2, bgs., lb. .27 - .50
Stabilized oxide, 91% ZrO_2, milled, bgs lb. .62 .85
Zirconium oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works ..... lb. .35½- —

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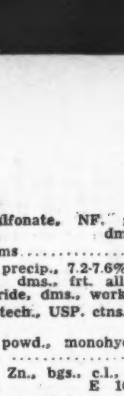

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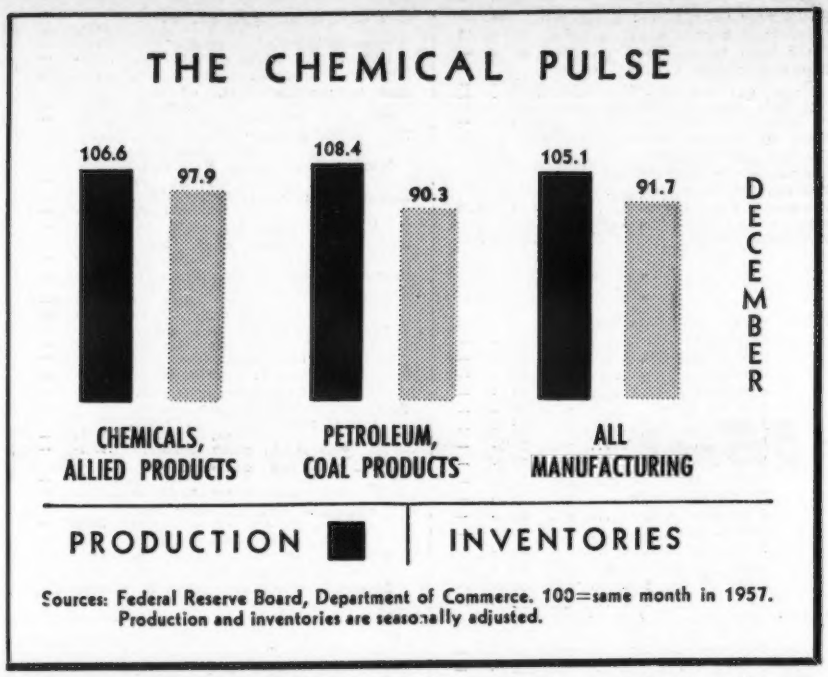

That's Buying Chemicals!

A rather significant statistic has emerged from the backwash of two meetings held recently at Chicago and New York by the Chemical Buyers' Group of the National Association of Purchasing Agents. Questionnaires suggesting a series of possible topics for future programs were distributed to the attendance at both places, prefaced by the general question:

"Please indicate the approximate dollar volume of purchases for which you were, wholly or in part, responsible for placing in 1958."

The 185 answers received total $3.125 billion worth of materials.

Quite a substantial bit of buying, even in a day when interplanetary mileage, governmental budgeting and the estimated power of possible bomb bursts keep the linotypes of the land punching out zeros like overdriven doughnut-making machines.

Project these 185 answers over the entire membership of the Chemical Buyers' Group and you come up with a really fancy figure, but $3.125 billion worth of chemical purchases seems a husky enough sum to point a moral minus mathematical lily-gilding.

Science's Teammate

Recognition of the wonderfulness of science is practically boundless. Everybody who can read is learning every day that science is steadily getting a bigger and more important role in everything in any way associated with life—and death—all over the face of the earth and throughout its atmosphere, and seeking for similar opportunities on and around all the other members of the solar system. It is, therefore, quite difficult to get any measure of public acceptance for a declaration of the fundamental fact that, actually to be usefully serviceable to mankind, science must be complemented by engineering.

Perhaps some progress in that direction could be expected to be initiated from the recent reference by the former director of the Office of Scientific Research and Development to engineers as the "link between scientists and actual production," made on the occasion of the awarding of a distinguished service medal to an engineer who had been President of the United States—Herbert Hoover. Mr. Hoover, in turn, called seriously upon this nation "to train more engineers to assure the happiness of the American people," declaring that, despite the increase in technologic needs, developing in common with today's advances in science, this country is now turning out fewer engineers than it did five years ago.

The need for a better and more adequate supply of engineers was emphasized by a prominent educator in that field in an address to the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association six weeks ago in a comparison of recent progress in that field in this country with that in Russia. He got down to base-rock by citing the ten years of mathematics, five years of physics, four years of chemistry, five years of biology, and one year of astronomy in the Russian common school curriculum along with records that less than one-third of those who graduate from high schools in this country have taken a year of chemistry; one-fourth, a year of physics, and less than one-seventh have taken mathematics beyond simple arithmetic or first-year algebra.

Who is going to base any endeavor to promote progress on such data? The engineering educator made a plea for the "capitalistic principle of private sponsorship." He cast some light on what is behind Mr. Hoover's reference to the shrinkage in the output of engineers over the past five years when he noted how such sponsorship has fallen off. Industrial encouragement of vocational education is beginning to get more of the attention which it needs and deserves. Organizations with such a purpose have been set up in the chemical, the pharmaceutical and other groups and are doing much good. There is room for more of them.

Another approach to better understanding and cooperation between scientists and engineers is being inaugurated by way of the latest venture of the American Society for Testing Materials in the establishing of a new fundamental division on materials sciences as a common ground for the physicist, the chemist and the engineer in a variety of fields. That venture fully deserves all possible encouragement and support from all who are interested for any reason in industrial progress.

Potential of Import Curbs

Whatever may be the nature or the scope of his interest—if he has any—in the much-touted matter of petroleum imports, when one has plowed through the thousands of words and figures of the President of the United States, his advisory group of the heads of six Cabinet departments, and the Office of Civilian and Defense Mobilization director having to do with that matter, he is quite likely to wonder what it is all about—and why. The national security, repeatedly proclaimed as the motivating force, does not stand out convincingly. It is reasonably to be concluded that it is the cost of such undertakings, rather than the competition of imports, that has been responsible for the—at least alleged—diminution of active interest in explorations for oil in this country.

It is not easy to see why the emphasizers of that condition do not include the word "proven" in their reference to the stagnated status of domestic oil reserves; certainly there has been no flop in the volume of deposits—or resources—which nobody is endeavoring to find.

One of the most puzzling aspects of the lengthy story of the petroleum import situation is why the heads of the State and Commerce departments, acting as Presidential advisers, were but little, if any, concerned with the broad and serious potentialities of the import restrictions with respect of the domestic economy as a whole, the foreign trade and the international relations of this country. There is at least some intimation in the official utterances that if, as a consequence of the import curbing, consumer prices for petroleum products go higher than the restricters think they should, the curbs will be eased at least during a corrective period. A desire on the part of certain domestic producers for higher prices was one of the strongest motivating influences of the demand that imports be curbed.

It is not possible to get a fair comparison between the daily quota of 968,100 barrels set up in the new regulations by the Secretary of the Interior and the 1,113,600 barrels allocated under the voluntary program, because the two programs do not comprise the same products. It is also understood that the basic allocation for imports from Canada may be supplemented. That country has already complained vigorously about the curb. Assumably, arrangements with private enterprise have at least thus far postponed complaints from Latin-American oil countries. It remains to be seen, however, how fast and how far the Soviets will take advantage of the smoldering resentment in those lands.

Domestically, there is already a measure of at least discomfort in the tankship field over the expected idling effects of the oil curbs. One group is reported to be studying a move for congressional action that would require that at least 50 percent of oil imports be carried by American-flag vessels. The cost of such a requirement would add more than a little to the push-up of what consumers will have to pay. One of the many potentialities of the oil-import experiment might be a strong promotion of the recent proposal by the chairman of the senate antitrust and monopoly subcommittee that a Cabinet department of consumers be established to serve as an "advocate of the consumer's interest at all levels and stages of government."

Washington Talks It Over

The Eisenhower Administration, Despite the Hard Line It Is Taking With Khrushchev on Berlin, Appears to Be of Two Minds on the Question of Trade Relations With the Soviets.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Washington Editor

While the administration's policy on Berlin is firm—"we are not going to give an inch"—the same cannot be said for our policy on trade relations with Russia. There is still a lively debate going on in the government over whether it is safe or desirable to trade with the Soviets.

Lined up on the one side is the Department of Commerce and the Department of Defense. On the other side are some officials of the State department. Commerce and Defense are strong for checking and denying Russia anything from the United States that could in any way help Russia militarily. Some in the State department, on the other hand, favor somewhat more liberal rules over trade with the Soviets.

The chemical industry has a vital stake in the debate and has found a staunch friend in newly-appointed Secretary of Commerce Lewis L. Strauss who opposes sale of technical equipment or knowledge to Russia. In fact, he is a stronger opponent of US-Russo trade dealings than was his predecessor, Sinclair Weeks.

One reason for Mr. Strauss coming out of retirement to take over the vacated Commerce department post was his strong feeling that we cannot be too cautious in our relations with the Communists. He does not feel that Khrushchev's boast that Russia intends to smother the US in trade is an idle one.

"I have certain strongly held views as to the gravity of the Communist economic offensive at the present time," he says. His recent turndown of Russia's bid for $2.5 million of "big inch" steel pipe served to emphasize his views.

The prevailing opinion in Washington is that the Kremlin is more interested in sporadic trade rather than normal trade. It would rather buy a chemical plant today, steel pipe tomorrow, some technical process the next day, all designed to further its industrial expansion without committing the country to continuous trade.

The differences in the administration are between those who feel that even this kind of trade would encourage Russia to become more dependent on foreign trade, and those who feel the trade should be cut off entirely because any trade helps Soviet industrial expansion.

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Heavy Chemicals

Copper and copper chemicals were strong last week, even after advances of more than a point scored the previous period. Platinum metal also remained strong. Threat of strikes at domestic mines and smelters in midsummer is having a strong effect on buyers, who are snapping up whatever metal they can get, at continually rising prices. The beating copper sulfate took in 1958 is graphically illustrated in the Bureau of Mines' report on exports. In 1958, exports fell to 7,247 tons from 33,644 tons in 1957.

Mineral acid business was said to be going exceedingly well. Steel production, which sets new records every week, is taking increasing amounts of pickling acids, and fertilizer demand is expected to help nitric and sulfuric considerably within the next few weeks.

Chlorine business now is said to be better than at any previous time this year. Soda ash and caustic soda are moving out well to a wide variety of consumers.

Paper and pulp industry demand is helping aluminum sulfate sales, as well as those of a number of other heavy chemicals. Other producers of calcined magnesite have indicated that they will go along with a price rise posted by a manufacturer for April 1.

April 1 Price Advances

Magnesite, calcined, $3.75 per ton.
Sodium, metallic, bricks, 1½c. per lb.
Fused, ½c. per lb.
Sodium peroxide, 1c. per lb.

Sodium silicofluoride supply and demand are said to be in good balance at the moment. Industrial inquiry, while not as good as the first quarter last year, is nonetheless improving steadily.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended March 14 at 91.3 percent of theoretical capacity as compared with the revised figure of 91.1 percent for the previous week, and 89.1 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Acids

Hydrochloric—Steel production continues to climb, and with it, demand for acid for metal fabrication. Large volume demand is reported for all package sizes.

Hydrofluoric—As the aluminum industry reaches new records in output, so does its consumption of hydrofluoric acid rise for aluminum fluoride and synthetic cryolite.

Fluorinated hydrocarbon use of HF is also in large volume at present, owing largely to strong demand for aerosol propellents and refrigerants.

Petroleum alkylation inquiry is also active, as is demand for use in stainless steel pickling.

Nitric—There is some indication that fertilizer demand is picking up. This bodes good for the nitric market, since it is believed that more than 85 percent of this acid goes into plant food manufacture.

The other 15 percent—which goes into explosives and industrial uses—is being helped at present by good demand for stainless steel pickling.

Sulfuric—Agricultural inquiry is expected to make a strong showing soon. The steel industry is active for large volume shipments at present. Rayon demand is reported good.

Steel output—which sets a new record every week—did it again last week. American Iron and Steel Institute estimates last week's production at 2,610,000 tons, or 92.2 percent of capacity.

The previous week's actual production was 2,604,000 tons, or 92 percent of capacity. A year ago last week, output only amounted to 1,417,000 tons.

Bases and Salts

Aluminum Sulfate—Demand from the paper industry is active. Improved inquiry is also noted from municipalities for water treatment.

Caustic Soda—Prices are expected to hold unchanged throughout the second quarter. Buying interest continues to improve for most end uses.

Chlorine—Demand is still improving, and most observers feel there's room for more improvement still. With approaching warm weather, some believe, new sales records could be set.

Copper Salts—The copper market was extremely strong last week and prices were firm:

Carbonate, $34.85 to $36.35 per cwt., bags, carlots, works, as to quantity.

Cupric chloride anhydrous, 44¾c. to 45¼c.; crystal dihydrate, 30½c. to 31c.; and dried crystals, 38¾c. to 39¾c., drums, as to quantity. Cuprous, 40.30c. to 43.30c. same basis.

Hydrate, 51¾c. to 52¼c. per pound, as to quantity.

Nitrate, 30¾c. to 32¾c. per pound, as to quantity.

CP sulfate, 19.2c. per pound; crystals, $12.30 per cwt. in carlots and $12.80 to $15.30 in smaller lots; monohydrate, $23.05 per cwt., drums, carlots, and $23.80 per cwt., smaller lots; tribasic, $28.15 per cwt., carlots, and $29.15 to $32.15, smaller lots.

Production of copper sulfate in 1958 was 48,596 tons, a 31 percent fall from the 70,680 tons produced in 1957, and was the lowest since 1939, Bureau of Mines reports.

What happened? The bureau shows what happened to the copper sulfate business in a detailed account of exports. Take the Central American banana-producing countries, for instance.

Total exports of sulfate declined to 7,247 tons in 1958 from a whopping 33,644 tons in 1957. Honduras shipments during the period dropped from 10,136 tons in 1957 to a sickly 645 tons in '58.

Costa Rica's imports went from 8,813 tons to 590 tons in the same period. Panama deliveries declined to 1,858 tons in 1958 from 4,336 tons in 1957.

Chief reason for the decline is that growers found that oil sprayed on bananas will do the same job that bordeaux mixture will do, and at the same time costs will be lowered considerably.

Shipments of copper sulfate plummeted 34 percent, to 46,580 tons in 1958 from 70,256 tons in 1957. Stocks rose 35 percent, to 5,168 tons at the end of '58 from 3,828 tons on hand at the end of '57.

Of 1958 use, 45 percent was for agriculture (22 in 1947), 39 percent for industrial (30 in 1957), and 16 percent for others, chiefly for export (48 in 1957).

Imports of copper sulfate last year totaled 202 tons, compared with 122 tons in 1957. Of the total imports in 1958, 119 tons came from Benelux, fifty-seven tons from United Kingdom, and twenty-six tons from Canada.

Bureau further reports that production of copper sulfate in January dropped 6 percent, to 3,532 tons. Shipments rose 17 percent, to 3,456 tons, and stocks were little changed, at 5,236 tons.

Reserves were sufficient, the bureau reported, to last for six weeks' requirements at the January rate of shipments. Exports in December totaled thirty-nine tons.

Magnesite—Prices on this material are slated to be advanced $3.75 per ton, effective April 1.

Potassium Carbonate—A producer of a mixture of potassium, rubidium and cesium carbonate increased its price for the mixture by $7.50 per ton, to go into effect April 1.

The price is f.o.b. plant, with freight equalized with producing plants of the three potassium carbonate producers. Reason for this equalization is that the mixture competes directly with calcined potassium carbonate in manufacture of black-and-white television tubes.

Soda Ash—The strength of aluminum is responsible for good call for ash. Glass industry demand is strong, owing to heavier container and flat glass manufacture.

Sodium Silicofluoride—Supply and demand are said to be in nice balance at the

Price Trends

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Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 21, 1958
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For Current Prices see page 8

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Heavy Chemicals

moment. Industrial demand, while not up to the levels of the first quarter of 1958, is nonetheless better than for the previous month.

Water fluoridation inquiry remains on an even keel, with no noteworthy additions among cities whose fluoride campaigns have been held up by opposition factions.

Nonferrous Metals

Copper—Market was extremely strong last week, and custom smelters were of the opinion that spot copper couldn't be bought at anything less than 32½c. to 35c. per pound.

At the same time, primary producers, who had posted 1½c. advances the previous week, hung on to their quotation of 31½c. per pound, delivered US destinations.

The following figures supplied by the Copper Institute, show production, shipments and stocks of copper metal, in tons.

World	*Feb.*	*Jan.*
Production:		
Crude primary	246,638	257,682
Secondary	12,647	12,377
Refined	264,018	270,995
Shipments	243,741	248,574
Stocks	304,303	284,545
United States	*Feb.*	*Jan.*
Production:		
Crude primary	90,560	95,542
Secondary	11,335	11,284
Refined	142,235	137,361
Shipments	120,134	114,425
Stocks	85,523	80,780

Mercury—Bureau of Mines says consumption of mercury in 1958 was 52,000 flasks, only 2 percent less than in 1957. Key factor in keeping business sweet was chlorine and caustic soda plant expansion.

Metal was firmer last week, quoted at $224-$229 per 76-lb. flask, spot.

Platinum — Market remained strong, with metal quoted at $77 to $85 per troy ounce, spot.

Silver—Bullion was listed on Friday at 91⅜c. per troy ounce, spot.

Tin—Straits metal moved in a narrow range, and was quoted Friday at $1.03⅛ per pound, spot.

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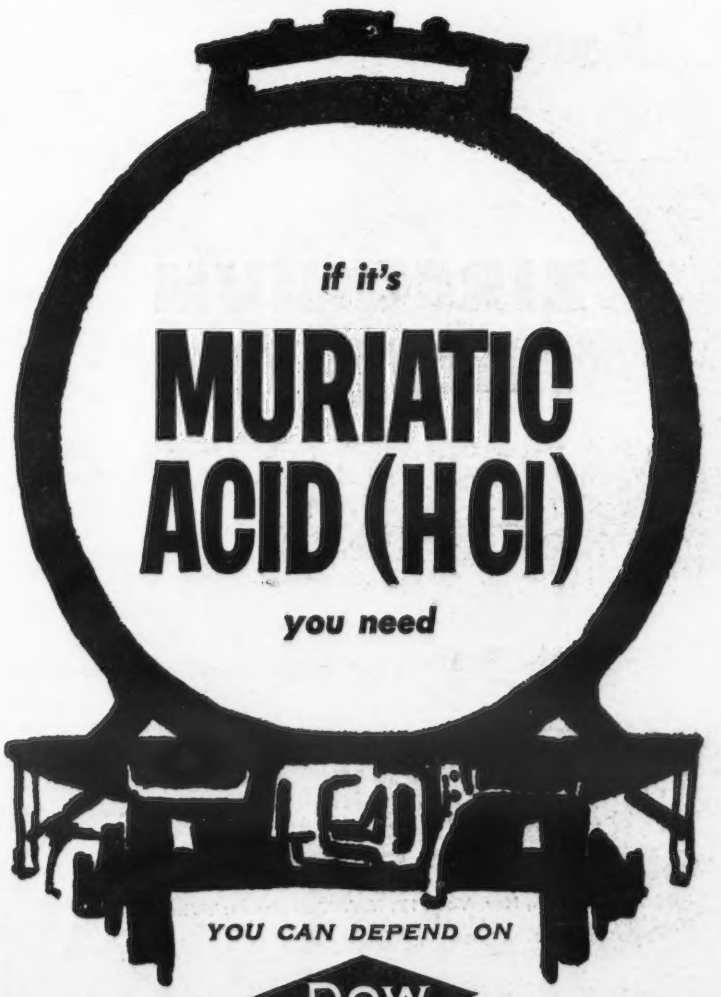

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Jobs & People

Borden Chemical Company, New York—**Donald R. Long** has been named plant manager of the firm's expanded operation in Illiopolis, Ill.

The products division of Bristol-Myers Company, New York — **Edward Gelsthorpe,** formerly vice-president and general sales manager, has been named to the new post of vice-president and director of marketing. At the same time, **F. Harry Fletcher,** vice-president and national field sales manager, has been named vice-president and director of sales.

General Electric Company's silicone products department, Waterford, N.Y.—**Joseph C. Caprino** has been named sales engineer for the department's Chicago district. At the same time **Leonard J. Sacks** has been named sales representative for the eastern district and **Royal V. Mackey, jr.,** has been named representative for the upstate New York territory.

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.—**Robert O. Nellums, Lowell L. Fellinger,** and **Donald L. Eby,** have been named assistant directors of the organic chemical division's engineering department.

Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York—**Harry B. Maroney** has been named works manager of the firm's Ordill, Ill., facility. At the same time the firm named **Alan L. Kling** director of loss prevention.

Pakhuismeesteren N.V., Rotterdam, Netherlands—**Michael C. B. Cook,** director of the shipping firm specializing in the transportation of chemicals, will be in New York during April to discuss chemical distribution on the continent with Rotterdam as a port of entrance. He may be reached through April at the offices of Universal Transport Corporation, 125 Broad street, New York (Whitehall 4-8840).

Coal Chemicals Trade Pact Is Signed by Poland, France

Under terms of a one-year bilateral trade pact between the two countries Poland will supply France with unspecified amounts of coaltar pitch, benzene, xylene, solvent naphtha, aniline oil, betanaphthol, hexamine and ammonium chloride.

In return, France will ship some 20,000 metric tons of phosphates, dyestuffs, essential oils, photographic gelatin and polyvinyl chloride to Poland.

USI on Polyethylene

—Continued from page 3

duction capacity of some 175 million pounds of polyethylene. About 100 million pounds of this are accounted for by the firm's plant at Tuscola, Ill., and the balance is out of Houston.

That USI has some grounds for its optimism is indicated by Dr. Robert E. Hulse, general manager of the division and executive vice-president of National Distillers, who reports that the company has been compelled to allocate shipments of polyethylene resins for the past several months.

In fact, the new Houston plant was rushed into production some six to eight weeks ahead of schedule to meet this heavy demand.

Potential in Film

Where USI sees the greatest potential is in polyethylene film—as a flexible packaging material. Vincent McCarthy, the company's polyethylene sales manager, expects some 400 million pounds of the plastic to go into packaging by 1964. Today, about half this amount of polyethylene is consumed this way.

Getting down to cases, Mr. McCarthy looks for the greatest expansion in these packaging markets: baked goods, meat, paper products and produce. Here's what he has to say:

"Market figures show that baked goods will offer great possibilities for polyethylene expansion during the next five years. Currently, about 3 million pounds of polyethylene are being used, but by 1964 the practical potential in the bakery field will be 60 million pounds.

"Meat packaging is using about 3.5 million pounds now—this can grow to over 15 million in five years.

"The paper products industry, presently virtually non-users of polyethylene, has another 15 million pounds of potential to offer. Garment bags can grow from 35 million to 70 million pounds in the same five years."

As for other areas, he says, the outlook is equally bright. Coated paper, foil, cloth, cellophane and paperboard are going strong and, Mr. McCarthy feels, should increase considerably in the future.

He is of the opinion that polyethylene-coated milk cartons, which have just been introduced, represent a potential 100-million-pound-a-year market.

Molded items, especially for household uses, are currently consuming 110 million pounds of polyethylene. By 1964, says the USI sales executive, this market should be up to 150 million pounds.

Steel Container Company Is Now in Full Production

Southwestern Steel Container Company, a recently-formed firm, has gone into full operation at its steel pails and drums plant in Dallas, Tex.

According to a report from the firm, the new plant—which was built and equipped specifically for the manufacture of shipping containers for paint, chemical, food and petroleum products—is producing all popular sizes, gauges and types of pails, one-to-seven-gallon capacity, with complete facilities for furnishing a full range of 'Hi-Bake Linings' and all popular pouring openings.

Officers of the new firm are: President, Gordon D. Zuck; vice-president, Fred A. Kusta; vice-president and sales manager, Charles B. Little, Jr., and secretary-treasurer, Ruth Janet Zuck.

Modern Solvents New Name

Modern Mineral Solvents Corporation is changing its name. After April 1, the Perth Amboy, N. J., firm will be known as Modern Solvents & Chemical Corporation.

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Squibb Medical Study Unit Revamps Chemical Divisions

E. R. Squibb & Sons Division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation has reorganized the chemical divisions of its Institute for Medical Research.

According to the New York firm the Institute's programs in endocrinology, nutrition and its chemical work in the area of natural products and antibiotics have been consolidated into a new division of biological chemistry, to be headed up by Dr. Ockar P. Wintersteiner.

Also, the institute's synthetic research programs in organic medicinals and steroids have been consolidated into the division or organic chemistry, which will be under the direction of Dr. Josef Fried.

Dr. Wintersteiner was formerly director of the division of organic chemistry. Dr. Fried has been with the institute since 1944.

'Aramite' Labels

—*Continued from page 7*

under the federal insecticide, fungicide and rodenticide act, ordering them to conform to an FDA order that was issued last December.

"Aramite" is a product of Naugatuck Chemical Division of U.S. Rubber Company, Naugatuck, Conn.

Prior to the December order, "Aramite" had a zero tolerance for residues in or on alfalfa and soybeans, and a tolerance of one part per million for certain other listed crops.

The December order, based on a restudy of the potential hazards involved in the use of the chemical by a committee of experts set up by the National Research Council, wiped out the one part per million tolerance, and set the limit at zero.

In its notice to registrants of products containing "Aramite," the department warned that present registrations will not be regarded as being in compliance with the provisions of the law unless the zero tolerance in or on raw agricultural commodities can be met when label directions are followed. The notice added:

"The use of label directions which result in residues of "Aramite" in or on food or feed crops should be discontinued immediately. Revised labeling bearing directions for use which will meet the tolerance of zero in or on all food and feed crops should be submitted for registration as soon as possible."

The table of acceptable uses of "Aramite" accompanying the notice was prepared to assist registrants in preparing revised label directions. The department said that it has been determined that these patterns will not result in residues of "Aramite" in or on the treated crops.

If registrants wish to vary from these patterns, they must submit proof of no residue with their revised labels. Registrants were advised to consult the basic manufacturer of Aramite for patterns of use on crops not listed in the accompanying table.

FTC's Opinion

—*Continued from page 5*

their brands and the strength of their distribution systems, without imposing its terms on any trademark owner. It gives the independent merchant the opportunity to compete against giant retail corporations in the sale of national brands, without impairing the ability of any retailer to pass on to the consumer the benefits of his efficiency.

"It gives the American consumer complete freedom of chioce in the marketplace and a yardstick of price, quality and fair treatment in which she can have confidence."

Mr. Mermey presented to the committee a nationwide price comparison study conducted by A. C. Nielsen & Co., which "exposes the fallacy of determining consumer effect of fair trade, or of HR 1253, on the basis of bargain bait prices on national brands."

Consumer Study Shows

Covering the first six months of 1958, and all the food and drug stores in the United States, the study reportedly showed that the American consumer in general, as distinguished from some individual shoppers, paid about the same weighted average prices on fifteen of the most popular drug brands in the fair trade and non-fair trade areas of the country.

"Intra-brand competition occurs," Mr. Mermey explained, "when the same brand can be purchased in different stores at different prices at the same time. A branded product can lose sales by so competing with itself, just as a business can when it offers an identical product or service to different customers at different prices at the same time. Price-cutting on a brand can, and often does, cause distributors to de-emphasize or discontinue the brand because it is no longer profitable. This means fewer outlets interested in its sale, which inexorably results in lower sales of the brand."

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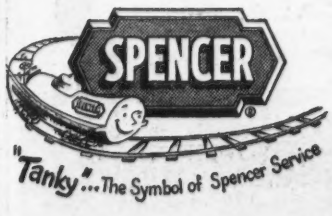

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Trade Name Chemicals & Specialties

Delustrants are the most in demand in the textile industry. They are agents designed to take the luster off of textiles. Delustrants are most commonly made up of a mixture of titanium compounds. Lately, the textile industry has been moving at a steady rate which has offered activity to the delustrants market. Research is being carried on on a large scale now with the development of the synthetic fibers which cause different luster probems.

According to a report, seventeen times more chelating and sequestering agents were sold in 1957 than in 1950. Use of chelating and sequestering agents has been the most highly developed up to this time in the textiles industry. Chelates have not been overly popular among the soapers who prefer to use cheaper materials. The rubber industry as well has not responded to any great extent. One area in which chelating producers feel there is an opening is in foods. However, the Food and Drug Administration is taking its time clearing the products. Chelates would prove helpful in the foods by, among other things, removing trace metals, which cause deterioration in flavor and taste of food, from canned goods.

Dispersants are a type of surfactants. The ideal dispersant should dissolve readily, work efficiently and quickly at the solid-liquid interface, and have adequate effect on the surface tension. Dispersants are used for many things including control of viscosity and prevention of preflocculation, to increase color intensity, and in emulsion polymerization.

What's Reported On Here

Though coverage in the Trade Name Chemicals & Specialties market report encompasses twenty classes of chemicals, only a few of them are mentioned in this issue. Here's the entire list:

Adhesives, antibacterials and fungicides, antifoaming agents, antioxidants, antistatic agents, blowing agents, catalysts and accelerators, chelating agents, chemically processed oils, emulsions and latexes, enzymes, fatty acid derivatives, feed supplements, filtering materials, ion exchange resins, surfactants, synthetic waxes, textile chemicals, thickening and suspending agents, and ultraviolet absorbers.

If you have suggestions for any additional materials that might be included in this section, write OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S Technical Editor, 30 Church street, New York 7.

Antifoaming Agents

Antifoaming agents find application in almost all industries from the manufacture of paint to the manufacture of vinyl dispersions. In the food industry defoamers are used in a wide variety of products and processes including pickle solutions, meat sauces, soft drinks syrups, vegetable oils and yeast. In textiles these agents are used to supress foam in dyeing and finishing processes. Antifoaming agents save time and increase production in cutting oils. There are all kinds of antifoaming agents to serve the different industries. But all defoamers have one thing in common, the amount needed to do the job is exceptionally small. A little goes a long way.

El Dorado division of Foremost Food and Chemical Company markets two antifoaming agents. **"Defoamer E D"** was developed to overcome foaming problems encountered in the production and in the use of synthetic rubber latex base water emulsion paints. It is now used effectively in the polyvinyl acetate and acrylic based paint fields. **"Defoamer E D"** is available in two types, Type D and Type L. Both are basically the same, but Type D contains dispersing agents. Type L is reportedly preferred by the paint industry and Type D by other users.

"Defoamer E D" is a brown, viscous liquid consisting principally of a mixture of high molecular weight esters. El Dorado says the agent is in itself completely stable and requires no special care in storage.

El Dorado also offers **"Eldefoam 400"** which is a clear light colored liquid used for polyvinyl acetate base paints. It too is stable and requires no particular care in storage. **"Eldefoam 400"** need not be ground in but may be premixed with one of the constituents or dispersed directly into the paint at any time during the manufacture.

Antifoaming agents offered by Monsanto Chemical Company are **"Defoamer PC-1244"** and **"Defoamer PC-1344."** They are organic polymers that reduce or prevent foam formation in acidic or neutral organic systems. They are available in two forms: a viscous amber semi-solid which is 100 percent active material **("PC-1344")** and a 40 percent solution of this in low odor kerosene **("PC-1244.")** The latter is a pale amber, clear oily solution. Both are stable during prolonged storage.

"Defoamer PC-1244" and **"Defoamer PC-1344"** are not soluble in water, ethyl alcohol, methanol or methyl cellosolve. They are soluble in benzene, toluene, xylene, kerosene, petroleum ether, carbon tetrachloride, acetone, mineral oils, isopropanol, tertiary amyl alcohol, butyl cellosolve, ethyl acetate and others. The agents are used in paint manufacture, printing inks, wax-base coatings, emulsions, dips, etc., wax specialties, asphalt products, polyethylene, vinyl dispersions, reactor coolants and heat exchange fluids, and miscellaneous chemical processing.

The price of **"Defoamer PC-1244"** is $2.48 per pound, carlots. **"Defoamer PC-1344"** is listed at $4.90 per pound, 20-gallon drums.

Chelating Agents

This is a market that appears to have a great deal of potential, but which definitely has its problems. Areas that will probably be developed further in the future include the soap market, insecticide field, the agricultural market, rare earth and metal refining, radio-active decontamination and food processing. Two popular fields of application of chelating and sequestering agents are in the metals industry, cleaning, de-rusting and descaling of metals with alkaline solutions containing organic chelating agents, and the removal of chemical impurities in the form of trace metal ions which adversely affect the operation of a chemical reaction and the quality, performance, appearance and aging qualities of finished goods.

Pfanstiehl Laboratories, Inc., markets **"Seqlene"** sequestrant. **"Seqlene"** is a mixture of the sodium salts of closely related, non-toxic polyhydroxy acids ("sugar acids"). These salts have been found to be efficient chelating or sequestering agents for various metallic ions in strongly alkaline solutions.

The most obvious applications of **"Seqlene"** are in the field of alkaline de-rusting and cleaning and in the softening and treating of hard or rusty water. According to Pfanstiehl, **"Seqlene"** effectively chelates not only calcium and iron but also other polyvalent metals such as aluminum, copper, nickel, etc. **"Seqlene"** may be used in combination with other common cleaning agents such as caustic alkalis, phosphates, silicates, and wetting agents.

Pfanstiehl suggests that **"Seqlene"** be used for bottle washing, metal cleaning, water treatment, rayon-spinning, kier boiling, mercerizing, and bleaching in textiles, for electroplating, cleaning food processing machinery and equipment, refining of fats and oils, and as oxidation catalysts in rubbers and latex.

The **"Monaquests"** are a group of organic sequestering agents marketed by Mona Industries, Inc. The **"Monaquests"** are comprised of three types: ethylene diamine tetra acetic acid (EDTA), (hydroxyethyl) ethylene diamine tri-acetic acid (HEDTA), and di-(hydroxy ethyl) glycine (DHEG). Three of the **"Monaquests"** are **"Monaquest IA" "Monaquest CACI-45** and **CI."**

According to Mona, **"Monaquest IA,"** monosodium salt of DHEG will effectively sequester transition and heavy metal ions in acid and alkaline solutions up to a pH 10-11. Hard water ions like calcium and magnesium are not complexed. Major fields of application are in the manufacture of leather, paper, textiles and sanitizers.

"Monaquest CACI-45" and **"Monaquest CI"** are designed by Mona for iron chelation in caustic solution with a pH above 12 such as 2-3 percent kier charge or 20-30

percent mercerizing baths. **"Monaquest CACI-45"** is said to sequester calcium and magnesium and should not be used, therefore, inkiers with silicate linings. In such vessels **"Monaquest CI"** is recommended. Both are recommended for use in textiles, kier, peroxide bleach, mercerizing, dyeing, and plup steeping.

The price of **"Monaquest IA"** is 28c. per pound, tanktruck. **"Monaquest CACI-45"** and **"Monaquest CI"** are listed at 35c. per pound, tanktrucks.

Delustrants

Delustrants are used widely in the textile industry to dull and take the sheen off of textiles. There are many different fabrics in the textile industry which means there are a spectrum of delustrants to cover the needs of the various types of textiles. Although not a requirement, most delustrants are made up of titanium compounds.

Onyx Oil & Chemical Company has developed a delustrant called **"Dullatone CA."** It is a cation-active pigment duller with the property of providing a materially softer hand. **"Dullatone CA"** has its major use in dulling and softening all types of rayon, acetate and nylon piece goods with the exception of hosiery. Among the advantages of **"Dullatone CA"** described by Onyx, the product is said to dull without a harsh hand; to have effective softening action; to produce dull, soft shades particularly on light and medium colors; to penetrate and spread well; and to permit easy cleaning up of jigs, pads, quetsches or other finishing machines atfer use.

"Dultex" is a finishing agent designed for producing delustered finishes on rayon fabrics that is marketed by Soluol Chemical Company, Inc., **"Dultex"** has an active content of 46 percent, approximately one-half of which consists of titanium pigment. Soluol states that **"Dultex"** may be used alone, but it is generally employed in conjunction with **"Solucene"** or **"Soluwax"** where additional body and fullness of hand is desired in addition to a delustered finish.

Several delustrants are offered by Emkay Chemical Company. **"Emka Permadul DS-2"** is a permanent dulling agent for nylon piece goods and hosiery. It is said to be compatible with cationic finishes. **"Emka Permadul O"** is an homogenized dispersion of titanium dioxide so treated that when applied to rayon and acetate fabrics in the quetsch, it produces a permanent dulling effect.

Surface Active Agents

Dispersing agents, a class of surfactants, are fine particles of solids or liquids, usually of colloidal size, added to a suspending medium to promote and maintain the separation of the individual suspended particles. Typical applications of dispersants include use in emulsion polymerization and water-base paints, to control viscosity, and to prevent agglomeration.

Marketed by E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., is **"Alkanol"** DOA, a polymeric dispersant. It is a viscous, light amber-colored liquid composed of 50 percent of an active ingredient in kerosene. The active ingredient is a long-chain copolymer of several completely organic compounds which are combined in tested proportions to effect the optimum balance between polar-active and oil-soluble groupings.

At normal use concentrations in non-aqueous systems **"Alkanol"** DOA has excellent thermal stability and can withstand temperatures of 200°F. for prolonged periods. Being a copolymer of high molecular weight that combines active polar and oil-soluble groupings in a blanced relationship, **"Alkanol"** DOA functions by reacting with non-hydrocarbon constituents of the system. Thus it prevents or retards the formation of insoluble residue by preventing the continued polymerization of these groups.

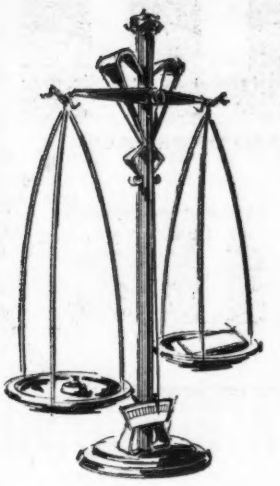
According to duPont, **"Alkanol"** DOA has an acute oral toxicity approximately equal to that of kerosene. It is suggested for use as a dispersant for dry cleaning systems, in the manufacture of paint, to reduce sludge formation in storage of non-aqueous products and in quenching oils to prevent sludging.

A line of dispersing agents developed by Dewey and Almy Chemical Company, division of W. R. Grace & Co., are the **"Daxads."** **"Daxad 11"** is said to be the most versatile of the **"Daxad"** group. This is due to its fine particle size. Chemically, **"Daxad 11"** is sodium salts of polymerized naphthalene sulfonic acids. Typical end-uses of the product are polymerization processes for prevention of pre-floccuation; viscosity reduction of latices and slurries; pigment and insecticide dispersions; and wet grinding aids.

The chemical composition of **"Daxad 21"** is mono-calcium salt of polymerized aryl alkyl sulfonic acids. It is a general purpose dispersant where calcium ion is not objectionable. While not a wetting agent, **"Daxad 21"** has a specific wetting action toward certain materials. Dewey and Almy recommends it for use as a wet grinding aids; in pigment dispersions; in gypsum slurries in wall board production; and in agriculture sprays.

Dewey and Almy's **"Daxad 30"** is polyelectrolyte which is particularly effective for dispersing pigments in aqueous solutions. It exhibits three outstanding characteristics. It is a clear to slightly opalescent colorless liquid. It shows little tendency to foam and has unusually low viscosity even though supplied at 25 percent total solids.

The price of **"Daxad 11"** is 20c. per pound, carloads, f.o.b. Cambridge, Mass. **"Daxad 21"** is listed at 8c. per pound, carloads, and **"Daxad 30"** is marketed at 18½c. per pound, carload or truckload, f.o.b. Acton, Mass.



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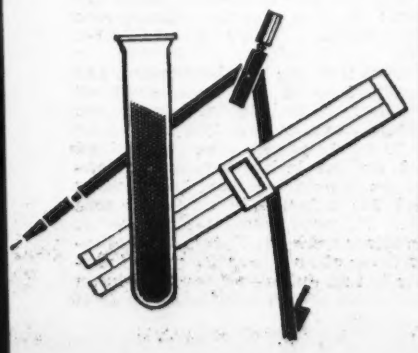

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Butadiene Men Smile Again as Their Product Convalesces After a Woeful '58

OPD Special Report on Butadiene

—Continued from page 3

Three new producers—Odessa Butadiene Company, Texas Butadiene & Chemical Corporation and Firestone Tire & Rubber Company—roared into the market with a whopping 190,000 tons annually in 1957.

Furthermore, producers already in the business were not about to stand still. As a result, they added 143,500 tons of capacity on their own, bringing total capacity to 1,081,000 tons at the end of 1957.

Not content with the million-ton figure, the industry expanded further in 1958 until by the end of the year, total capacity stood in excess of an estimated 1,170,000 tons annually.

Today, no significant expansion is anticipated by producers now in existence during the next few years.

Why Put on Brakes?

Since capacity has been growing by leaps and bounds during the last few years (in 1957, it jumped almost 32 percent), why the sudden putting-on-the-brakes?

The 1958 recession had a sobering effect. Until that time, there was a prevalent notion that butadiene consumption might reach 1,180,000 tons by 1962.

As matters now stand, it looks like this figure won't be reached until some time after 1965. Further, the industry figures that output won't reach present in-place capacity until late in the '60's.

But time won't stand still. There are firm plans to put up more butadiene facilities by 1961. A newcomer to petrochemicals, Mobil Oil Company, will put up a 380-million-pound-a-year ethylene plant at Beaumont, Tex.

Mobil says it will also make propylene and butadiene at this plant, and while the company itself doesn't know how much butadiene it will be able to produce, some sources feel it will range from 10,000 to 20,000 tons a year, according to type of feedstock.

This facility points up a situation butadiene producers must live with: Production of butadiene as a byproduct of ethylene.

Right now, there are some seventeen ethylene producers. Of these, only four are currently prominent in the butadiene field: Esso Standard Oil Company, Union Carbide Corporation, Dow Chemical Company and Standard Oil Company of California.

The four account for 123,600 tons of butadiene capacity, only about 10 percent of the present total. Add to this some 10,000 tons of crude butadiene supplied by other producers, such as Jefferson Chemical Company, for purification.

If any extensive increase in butadiene capacity takes place during the next few years, observers think it will most likely be connected with increases in ethylene capacity.

What Producers Want to Know

What the industry can't guess at the moment is: How many new producers of ethylene will enter the picture in the near future? Any petroleum refiner with a large enough input at a given refinery can decide to upgrade his waste gases and recover their valuable hydrocarbons.

If new companies decide to enter the ethylene market, a consequent sizable increase in butadiene capacity can be expected.

Another possibility for expansion is in the butane dehydrogenation field. Right now, the butane route accounts for the largest single chunk of butadiene capacity.

In fact, some producers via the butylene process now say that their possible future expansions would be based on butane, rather than butylenes.

But most observers feel that butadiene capacity via the butane and butylenes routes will remain fairly static over the next several years. Key to this assumption is present over-capacity. Further, raw material costs are continually rising.

Another thing producers keep in mind is the continually rising cost of new plant construction. If you put in a new plant this week, it's bound to cost more than the same thing put in last week, they find. And the construction cost spiral isn't likely to stop in the near future.

Sandwiched between over-capacity and rising operational costs, how do producers feel about butadiene prices right now? Opinion of most is that they are stable, and are likely to stay that way.

Prices reached this stability, producers contend, when they moved from a works to a delivered basis, and settled to a uniform 14½ cents per pound.

The opinion of most is that butadiene will hold at 14½ cents in the foreseeable future. Fringe elements are about equally divided: One side believes that prices must go up owing to higher raw material costs and operational expenses, while the other feels that boosts in capacity by the ethylene route will have a depressing effect.

Whatever the market in the near future, one thing is generally conceded: Butadiene, because of its price, will stay closely connected to rubber, rather than chemicals.

Why Butadiene Is Tied to Rubber

Reason behind this thinking is butadiene's 14½-cent cost as a building block. Ethylene prices average out around 4.7 cents per pound; butane, 5 to 6½ cents per gallon; propylene, 2.1 cents per pound; isobutylene, 3.7 cents, and acetylene, 12 to 14 cents.

Butadiene's present and future inroads in chemicals, most feel, will be in the field of convenience and quality, rather than on a cost basis.

A look at the end-use pattern will show where butadiene has made its most significant advances: SBR rubber, for instance, is expected to take anywhere from 80 to 90 percent of total production in the foreseeable future.

Further growth can be expected not only because of increasing general rubber use, but because synthetics are gradually taking more and more of the total rubber market.

One industry estimate places synthetic rubber's share of the total rubber market at about 64.5 percent in 1958. In the early 1960's, this could pass the 70 percent mark.

Synthetic rubber will be the chief outlet for butadiene for a long time to come. Producers are so confident of this that they tend to belittle any new developments taking place in the rubber field.

These include the recent announcement of commercial production of polyisoprene rubber by Shell Chemical Corporation and United States Rubber Company (OPD, 3/16/59). Any gains made by polyisoprene rubber will be at the expense of natural rubber rather than SBR. So say SBR spokesmen who point out that polyisoprene's 30-cent-a-pound price is at least 25 percent higher than SBR rubber.

Other synthetics—including already-established nitrile, butyl and neoprene rubbers—tend to complement, rather than replace, SBR in the rubber market, owing largely to the price factor. SBR is still the cheapest synthetic material.

A vague threat on the horizon is Montecatini's promised development of a polyethylene-propylene tire. However, SBR advocates point out that it will be a long time coming. It was some five years, they point out, before butyl rubber was accepted in an army truck tire.

Polybutadiene Looks Promising

Another recent synthetic rubber development, polybutadiene, promises to be a boon to butadiene, rather than a hindrance. Right now, Phillips Petroleum Company has a pilot plant capable of producing 500 tons annually of cis-4-polybutadiene.

Firestone is putting up a plant which will be able to make 40,000 tons of its "Diene" rubber a year. Of course, if these plants were operating at capacity right now, they would only account for between 1 and 2 percent of total rubber volume.

But polybutadiene looks good, particularly in terms of a fifty-fifty blend with natural rubber, for large-scale use in tires within the foreseeable future.

Another small but significant toehold in the synthetic rubber field enjoyed by butadiene is in nitrile-butadiene rubbers (designated by ASTM nomenclature as NBR).

Consumption of butadiene in NBR was slightly in excess of 21,000 tons in 1958. While NBR use is restricted to specialty applications, there is already an estimated 66,000 tons of capacity. A logical projection would put NBR's use of butadiene in the 30,000-ton-a-year bracket by 1965.

There are several end-uses already significant in terms of total consumption, which could be large-volume users within the next decade.

In the synthetic resin field, high-impact polystyrene consumption now accounts for an estimated 5,500 tons of butadiene annually. Depending on acceptance of this plastic in new uses, such as shell casings, this use could grow considerably.

Styrene-butadiene paint latexes took an estimated 4,000 tons in 1958. Other latexes have hindered more rapid development of this material, but some further growth is anticipated.

Terpolymers, such as styrene-butadiene-acrylonitrile, are pushing ahead. With a little bit of luck, they could consume as much as 4,000 tons of butadiene annually in the next several years.

Isosebacic As An End-Use

It is not definitely known how much butadiene is consumed in isosebacic acid production at present, but industry observers guess at around 2,500 tons annually. Others believe the figure too high.

Further market development, sources believe, will tell the story on this product, although no one but the most blatant optimist predicts a large-volume outlet for butadiene in this direction during the next few years.

Many in the industry think that the most important use for butadiene aside from rubber is in the manufacture of adiponitrile. It is believed some 25,000 tons found an outlet here last year.

Key to future growth seems to be held by E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. Currently, the Wilmington, Del., firm is using furfural for adiponitrile at its Niagara Falls, N. Y., plant, and butadiene at its Sabine River works in Texas. An indication in favor of butadiene for nylon intermediate is that duPont recently put in an

—Continued on page 44

A RUNDOWN OF BUTADIENE CAPACITY TODAY

BUTADIENE FROM BUTYLENES		
Goodrich-Gulf, Texas-US	Port Neches, Tex.	295,000 tons/year
Petro-Tex	Houston, Tex.	90,000 tons/year
PCI	Lake Charles, La.	80,000 tons/year
Kumbie	Baytown, Tex.	65,000 tons/year
Copolymer	Baton Rouge, La.	30,000 tons/year
Total		560,000 tons/year
BUTADIENE FROM BUTANE		
Petro-Tex	Houston, Tex.	110,000 tons/year
Phillips	Borger, Tex.	112,000 tons/year
Shell	Torrance, Calif.	70,000 tons/year
Texas Butadiene	Houston, Tex.	86,000 tons/year
Odessa Butadiene	Odessa, Tex.	50,000 tons/year
Firestone	Orange, Tex.	50,000 tons/year
Total		478,000 tons/year
BUTADIENE AS A BYPRODUCT OF ETHYLENE		
Esso	Baton Rouge, La.	55,000 tons/year
Carbide	Seadrift, Tex.	33,600 tons/year
Dow	Freeport, Tex.	19,000 tons/year
California Standard	El Segundo, Calif.	16,000 tons/year
Others		10,000 tons/year
Total		133,600 tons/year

Today's overall butadiene capacity of 1,171,600 tons a year will be augmented in 1961 by Mobil Oil's plant at Beaumont, Tex., which will produce 15,000 to 20,000 tons of butadiene annually from ethylene. By 1965 US overall butadiene capacity will be around 1.4 million tons a year.

You Can Have Reprints

Reprints of OPD's special report on borax may be obtained at 35 cents a copy (discounts on quantities of a hundred) by writing OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S Reprint Department, 30 Church Street, New York. These seven titles from previous "in-depth" articles are still in print: Styrene, borax, chelating agents, potash, titanium pigment, acrylonitrile and sodium bicarbonate.

Aliphatic Organics

Few price changes are scheduled for April 1. As already announced, methanol listings will be upped 4 cents per gallon across the board, and as a direct result of that revision, advances have been set for all forms of pentaerythritol and sodium methylate, the latter change reflecting as well the rising cost of sodium metal. The long-anticipated price increase for formaldehyde has not materialized, and because notification of an impending revision would have been given to contract customers by March 15, it is now logical to assume that producers will sit tight on schedules for the duration of the second quarter.

This reluctance to tamper with formaldehyde prices, admittedly depressed, could be interpreted as a "policy of caution." Or so some observers said, reasoning that producers may want to see how the market for methanol shapes up under the pressure of higher prices before realigning the formaldehyde schedule accordingly. But leaving the realm of conjecture, the most trade member or outsider could say was that with methanol prices going up, the odds more clearly favor a formaldehyde advance—sometime.

Significant, perhaps, is the fact that April 1 price action, while so limited, takes in both PE and methanol. As it is known that these chemicals were dealt particularly severe blows by the recession, the return to higher prices is good indication that markets have firmed up considerably. By the same token, lack of further activity attests to an overall stable organic chemicals market.

Solitary price reduction announced in the past week was a 3 cents per pound decline in tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol. This, the third price drop in little more than two years, reportedly reflects the chemical's expanding list of industrial applications. New tankcar price is 31 cents per pound, delivered East.

Anhydrous mono-, di-, and trimethylamines are now available from a leading supplier in 5 and 25-pound cylinders. Prices are uniformly set at $1.45 and 60 cents per pound, respectively.

Formaldehyde — Not only market observers but many trade members as well have since the beginning of the year anticipated a formaldehyde price advance April 1. And to many more both in and outside the trade it looked more like a sure thing after announcement of the methanol price increase was made earlier this month.

But as notification to contract customers is usually given prior to March 15 if second quarter action is scheduled, it is logical to assume now that producers will sit tight on current schedules.

To explain producers' reluctance to boost formaldehyde prices at the present time, several reliable sources said that the trade was obviously playing it cautious and waiting to see how the market for methanol shaped up under pressure of the higher prices. They figured that should stability be apparent throughout the next few months, action on formaldehyde prices would be the next and logical step.

Of course, the cost of manufacturing formaldehyde for both the captive producer as well as the outside buyer of methanol has already been increased by the higher prices for methanol.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, 3c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 21, 1958
130.53	130.57	130.57	130.96

For Current Prices see page 8

Methanol—It's an old story by now but to recap . . . Methanol prices will be boosted 4 cents per gallon April 1. This will put the tankcar listing at 30c. per gallon, the tanktruck at 35c., and the drum carload at 51½c., for eastern delivery. West coast prices will be 4 cents per gallon higher.

Observers detected a note of caution in producers' refusal to return to the schedule in effect prior to the reduction last June.

Keeping prices still 2½ cents below that level, it was said, implies that producers are determined to shut out the price snipers, and restore stability.

Methylamines — Anhydrous mono-, di-, and tri- methylamines are now available from a leading supplier in 5 and 25-pound cylinders, at $1.45 and 60c. per pound, respectively.

Cylinders are returnable, freight prepaid, and a deposit of $25 is required.

Small cylinders are designed to permit more economic development of new products from the methylamines, the supplier stated.

Molasses—Markets for feeding cane molasses were generally steady throughout the nation during the week ended March 17. Demand was moderate to good on the east and west coasts and trading was fairly active. In the Gulf and Midwest, however, demand continued slow to moderate.

Prices at New Orleans ranged from 12c. to 12¼c. per gallon with prices so well distributed within this range that it was impossible to establish a "mostly" price, Agricultural Marketing Service said.

Unconfirmed trade reports indicate that Cuba has contracted to sell approximately 80 million gallons of 1959-crop blackstrap molasses for export to the United States at 11c. per gallon f.o.b., Cuban port, based upon 52 sugars content with a premium for additional sugars up to a maximum of 57. It was also reported that molasses shipped against these contracts by April 30, 1959, would receive a discount for prompt shipment of ¼ cent per gallon.

Pentaerythritol—Price increases ranging from ½ cent to 2 cents per pound for the several forms of pentaerythritol were recently announced by major producers. The new schedules, which were effective immediately on a spot basis and April 1 on contracts, also eliminated the price-spread between technical and monopentaerythritol — both materials are now quoted at 31 cents per pound, truckloads,

Ethyl Alcohol: January

Volume of ethyl alcohol produced, withdrawn and remaining as stocks at the end of the indicated periods, as reported by the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division, Internal Revenue Service: Domestic undenatured alcohol production represents gross production (original production plus production by redistillation) less the quantity consumed in redistillation. Stocks of domestic undenatured alcohol consist of quantities at industrial alcohol bonded warehouses and denaturing plants. Data on completely and specially denatured alcohol represent alcohol produced from domestic and imported alcohol and spirits produced by registered distilleries (redesignated upon receipt at denaturing plants as alcohol).

		Jan. 1959	*Jan.* 1958	*July* 1, '58 *Jan.* 31, '59	*July* 1, '57 *Jan.* 31, '58
NET PRODUCTIONS					
Undenatured	proof gals.	38,143,262	46,262,784	276,424,370	287,246,426
Completely denatured	wine gals.	107,965	51,598	512,076	377,675
Specially denatured	wine gals.	20,899,334	21,844,762	146,568,586	142,407,083
WITHDRAWALS					
Undenatured tax paid	proof gals.	691,621	758,231	4,441,225	6,042,993
Tax free	proof gals.	39,444,523	40,588,899	275,625,068	272,587,160
Completely denatured	wine gals.	101,733	66,893	504,492	363,915
Specially denatured	wine gals.	21,621,574	21,827,757	148,335,975	144,198,954
STOCKS AT END OF PERIOD					
Undenatured	proof gals.	28,592,554	36,189,558	28,592,554	36,189,558
Completely denatured	wine gals.	25,296	19,776	25,296	19,776
Specially denatured	wine gals.	4,424,157	3,450,875	4,424,157	3,450,875

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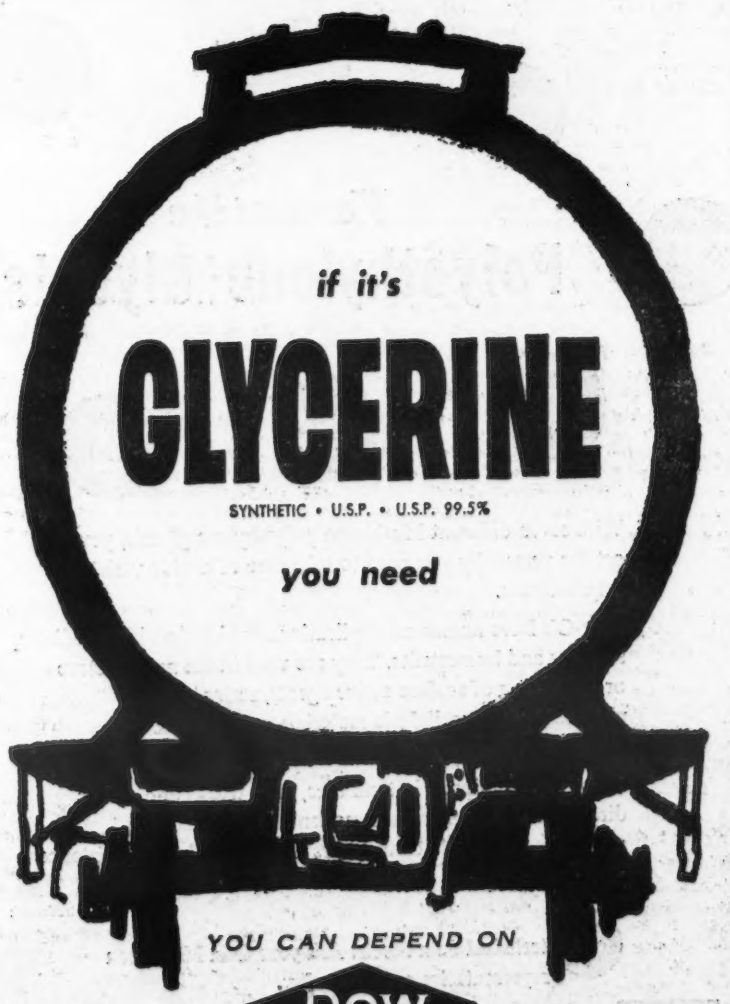

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Aliphatic Organics

eastern delivery—and reinstated the 1 cent west coast differential.

According to spokesmen for the producers involved, the price changes were necessitated by the increased price of methanol and rising production costs.

Observers noted that the reintroduction of the west coast differential may be indication that demand there has improved considerably, making competition less severe, and thus enabling producers to pass on a part of the transportation costs to the buyer.

This follows the line of reasoning taken last October when certain eastern-based firms equalized east and west coast prices. At that time, it was argued that poor demand versus oversupply, rather than competitive influences which were considered significant only in terms of the weak market necessitated what amounted to a reduction in the west coast buyer's book.

That the overall PE market has steadily improved since the beginning of fourth quarter '58, and particularly since the first of the year, is unquestionable. Current rate of production—for both captive and external requirements—is estimated to be in the vicinity of 65 million pounds, which compares very favorably with actual '58 production of 52.1 million pounds.

Trade sources maintain that the current high rate of output indicates that last year's decline was the result primarily of recession-calmed demand, and not a sign that the market for PE has continued to narrow. Possibly, it was said, this year may see a reversal of the downtrend apparent since 1955, when production stood at a high of 61.2 million pounds, declining the following year to 57.1 million, and in '57 to 56.5 million.

To review the price changes:

Technical PE has been increased from 29.5 per pound to 31c. in truckload quantities, and in less than truckload lots from 30.5c. to 32c. per pound.

Mono-PE has been upped from 30c. per pound for truckloads to 31c., and in less than truckloads from 31c. to 32c. per pound.

Di- and tri-PE have been increased from 38c. per pound in truckloads to 40c., and in less than truckloads from 39c. to 41c. per pound.

Powdered grade of technical PE has been advanced from 31.5c. in truckload lots to 32c., and in less than truckload quantities from 32.5c. to 33c. per pound.

Sodium Methylate—Dry sodium methylate will be advanced 2 cents per pound, the 25 percent solution in methanol 1 cent per pound, on April 1. The latter material was most recently increased—2¼ cents—January 1.

Higher prices on these chemicals were said to reflect the increased costs of methanol and sodium.

Solvents—Spokesmen for several of the leading acrylic solvents producers reported last week that interest has improved steadily this month, following slow demand in February. All believed that the immediate sales outlook was good. Particularly encouraging to their customers in the coatings' trades, they said, was the upward trend in new car sales.

Tetrahydrofurfuryl Alcohol — Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol was reduced 3 cents per pound across the board, March 15. This, the third price reduction in little more than two years, reportedly reflects the alcohol's expanding list of industrial applications.

The new tankcar price is 31c. per pound, delivered east of Denver and 32c. per pound delivered in the west.

Carload or truckload quantities in drums are now listed at 31½c. per pound f.o.b. Memphis, and 33½c. per pound, f.o.b. Newark, N. J. Prices on less carloads are 1 cent per pound higher.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Deliveries of fertilizer materials moved in steady volume last week; new business continued spotty, but showed moderate improvement. Prices were unchanged and steady at prevailing levels. Sales of mixed fertilizers thus far this season were reported from 5 to 10 percent above a year ago, according to trade sources. Shipments of fertilizers to farms in the East and middle West have been delayed by rain and snow, while reports from the Pacific coast stated that fertilizers are moving in considerable volume to farms because of the lack of rain in that sector. Shortage of freight cars in some areas has caused shippers to warn customers to increase inventories. Shipments of lime were reported affected by the scarcity of covered hopper and container cars.

Fertilizer tag sales in December were reported at 396,000 short tons compared with 406,000 tons in November, 584,000 tons, October and 336,000 tons, December, 1957. Total for the period July-December, 1958 inclusive was placed at 2,411,000 short tons against 2,230,000 tons during the same period in 1957.

Effective and economical control of undesirable woody plants without damage to pine, one of the major management problems in growing pine in the South, is indicated through cooperative research on aerial spraying by the Department of Agriculture and Louisiana State University. The most effective treatment for hardwood control was with a low volatile ester of 2,4,5-T, applied in an oil-water emulsion at the rate of five gallons per acre in the late spring. By volume, the emulsion contained ten percent 2,4,5-T.

At a cost of $7.50 to $9 per acre at present prices, the treatment gives effective control of blackjack oak, post oak, black oak, and sweetgum. It provides fair to good control of red oak and blackgum; fair control of hickory and white oak; and poor control of red maple and water oak. A low volatile ester of silvex,, sometimes used by growers for hardwood control, was found to be less effective than 2,4,5-T on sweetgum, blackgum, white oak, and black oak. In comparable tests three other chemicals gave poorer control than either 2,4.5-T, or silvex.

Price Trends

Advanced

Bonemeal, $2.50 per ton.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 21, 1958
112.61	112.44	112.29	109.33

For Current Prices see page 8

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonium Nitrate—Production of the fertilizer grade was reported at 208,059 short tons in December by the Bureau of Census compared with 214,407 tons in November and 223,611 tons, December, 1957. Stocks at plants in December amounted to 196,569 tons against 219,185 tons in November. Output of 100 percent original solution in December totaled 228,343 tons against 237,067 tons in November and 239,855 tons, December, 1957. Stocks at plants in December amounted to 218,950 tons against 239,628 tons in November.

Animal Proteins—Tight supply condition of the bonemeal market continued to make itself felt. Sales took place at $75 per ton, f.o.b. eastern works, the highest level during the past two years. Dried blood was quiet and unchanged at $7.50 per unit ton, Chicago and $7.25 per unit ton, New York. Tankage remained steady at former levels—$7 per unit ton, New York and $8 per unit ton, Chicago. Hoofmeal was in limited supply and closely held at $6.75 per unit ton, Chicago.

Offers of fishmeal were confined to the imported material because domestic meal has been cleared from the market and unobtainable. Demand for imported meal was reported light. Offerings were unchanged at $155 per ton, f.o.b. port of entry, prompt shipment. Fishscrap was also unavailable and nominal at $150 per ton, f.o.b. works.

Dicalcium Phosphate—Production of 100 percent dibasic phosphate in December continued to show marked improvement. December output totaled 23,615 short tons, it was reported by the Census bureau, compared with 21,812 tons in November and 13,224 tons, December 1957. Stocks at producing plants amounted to 7,679 tons in December against 7,451 tons in November.

Potash—Domestic producers and importers of potash in 1958 delivered 3,805,057 tons of salts, containing an equivalent of 2,229,724 tons potassium oxide, according to the American Potash Institute. This was an increase of 10 percent in salts and potassium oxide over 1957. The United States took 2,090,659 tons of potassium oxide; Canada, 89,396 tons; Cuba, 16,482 tons; Puerto Rico, 16,528 tons and Hawaii, 16,659 tons. These figures include imports of 237,269 tons of potassium oxide from Europe. Agricultural potash accounted for nearly 95 percent of deliveries. Muriate of potash continued the most popular grade and totaled about 93 percent of the total potassium oxide delivered.

Deliveries of non-agricultural purposes in 1958 were 176,874 tons of muriate of potash containing an equivalent of 111,153 tons potassium oxide, 10,849 tons of sulphate of potash containing 5,470 tons potassium oxide, and 8,659 tons of manure salts containing 2,084 tons potassium oxide. The total non-agricultural deliveries of 118,707 tons potassium oxide were about 5 percent of all potash deliveries and 10,810 tons or nearly 8 percent under 1957.

Pesticides

The Department of Agriculture has issued the revised 1959 handbook on insecticide uses. Among the changes recommended are: Sevin is recommended for the first time for control of the boll weevil, pink bollworm, bollworm, cotton leafworm, stink bugs, lygus and other mirids, thrips and the cotton leaf perforator, and ethion, Kelthane and Trithion for spider mite control on cotton. Endrin for European corn borer control and sugarcane borer, control of spittle bugs on corn, alfalfa and clover on a no-residue basis with the precaution not to treat after the crop is 2 inches high. Dieldrin for control of flea beetles on seedling sorghum. Methyl parathion on green bugs on small grains. Malathion for Japanese beetles on blueberry, blackberry, raspberry and beans; for asparagus beetle on asparagus and pickle worm on squash and cucumber. Kelthane has been added to control mites on most deciduous fruits and on berries and vegetables, and Trithion for mites on beans, tomatoes, potatoes, strawberries and as a prebloom spray on apple trees. Diazinon was recommended for aphids on strawberries, hops, beans, beets, celery, cucumber, lettuce, pepper, spinach, tomato and certain cole crops and Phosdrin for red-banded leaf roller on apple and aphids on melon.

Superphosphate & Other Phosphatic Fertilizer Production

Following are data compiled by the Bureau of the Census indicating superphosphates and other phosphatic fertilizer produced and shipped in the United States, January through December, 1958. Included are percentage changes. All material is 100 percent A.P.A. in short tons.

Grade	1958 in shorts tons 100 percent A.P.A. Production	Shipments	1958 percentage change from 1957 Production	Shipments
Normal and enriched	1,292,297	703,347	— 2	— 1
Concentrated	829,089	819,629	....	....
Other phosphatic fertilier	293,497	280,876	+20	+19
Total	2,414,883	1,803,852	— 2	— 1

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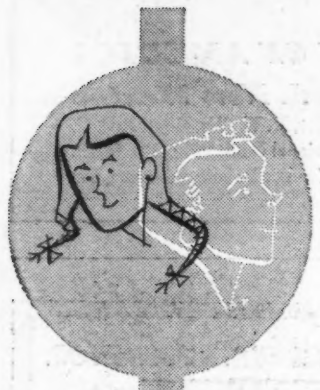

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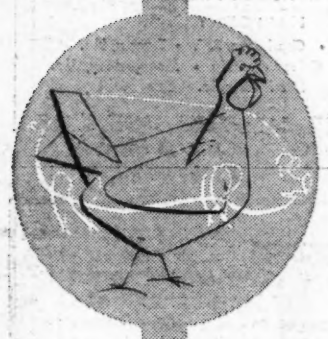

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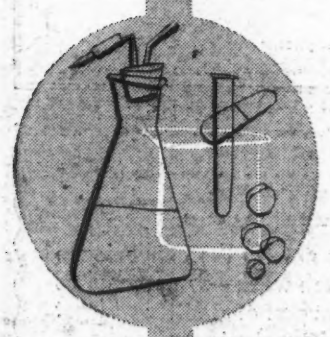

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COAL CHEMICALS

Coal Chemicals

The tenor of buying in coal chemicals markets has continued to shift as threats of strikes in steel and rubber industries have led consumers to seek adequate inventory protection. Volume was up substantially in most basic chemical markets, and earnings were considerably better in the first two and one-half months of 1959 than in the comparable period of last year. A better actual demand coupled with inventory buying means a brisk business pace right up until the third quarter, sources said.

Styrene makers said estimates of petroleum refining labor costs and raw materials costs will average out to about the same level in the second quarter as in the first, so that there was little likelihood of a change in the price of styrene monomer on April 1. Heavy buying by rubber makers and the continued steady increase in movement of styrene to other outlets has put producers in a happier frame of mind during recent months. However, a clouded outlook for the third quarter kept optimism in bounds.

Consumers were buying naphthalene at a brisk pace for inventory, it was said. There was no hint of frantic buying. Movement of phthalic anhydride and phthalate esters continued to show improvement.

April 1 Price Advances

Benzaldehyde, tech., 4c. per lb.
Creosote oil, 2c. per gal.
80% solution, 1.6c. per gal

Stocks of naphthalene overseas continue to tighten. Some alleviation was expected once the threat of a steel strike here has passed. German phthalic anhydride capacity will be substantially boosted by the end of the year as several expansions are underway. However, naphthalene production has also been expanded to take care of German needs plus demands in the export market.

Better tone in light oils markets was less noticeable, sources said. Toluene remained on the long side. There was plenty of benzene. Nevertheless, there has been inventory buying here as well as in other markets.

The American Iron and Steel Institute estimated that steel production in the week ended March 22 would amount to 92.2 percent of theoretical capacity equivalent to 2,610,000 net tons of steel. Output of steel was 2,604,000 tons in the previous week, 2,449,000 in the comparable week one month ago, and 1,417,000 net tons in the corresponding week one year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 21, 1958
118.55	118.55	118.55	118.10

For Current Prices see page 8

Basic Products

Benzene—The market has moved into a better position as demand for actual need is coupled with inventory buildup, it was said. However, plenty of benzene was available to styrene and phenol producers. The business pace was expected to be well maintained over the next quarter at current price levels. The last price change in this market occurred in July of last year, when benzene declined 5c. per gallon.

Coaltar—The price of coaltar for resale for solutions remained unchanged at 17c. per pound in tanks. Last change in the market was a 1c. per gallon advance December 1 in line with the 2c. per gallon increase which took place in creosote oil at that time. Creosote oil will be advanced 2c. April 1, but coaltar will remain at 17c.

Bureau of Mines report indicated crude coaltar production from cokeovens amounted to 701.3 million gallons last year as against 873.5 million during 1957. Sales totaled 316.1 million gallons in 1958 as compared with 404.8 million in the previous year. Stocks on hand at the close of 1958 amounted to 32.4 million gallons as against 33.2 million at the beginning of the year.

Creosote—The market was unchanged. Price is scheduled to advance 2c. per pound April 1. The advance will bring the tankcar quote on straight creosote oil to 24c. per gallon.

Report of creosote oil imports for 1958 was listed erroneously in this space two weeks ago. According to reports of Department of Commerce, imports of creosote oil for the twelve month period last year actually amounted to 32,682,233 gallons.

Naphthalene — Material continued in short supply on the Continent, sources here said. Steel operating rates in Europe have been down. One import source reported that good quantities of naphthalene would probably be offered here by the beginning of May.

Domestic producers reported moving naphthalene at a brisk pace as consumers were buying for actual need and for inventory. Price was unchanged at 5c. per pound in tankcar quantity.

Phenol—Market remained unchanged from last report. Additions to capacity and expansion at existing plants were expected to boost phenol capacity by 100 million pounds in the next two years. A good part of the expansions taking place were said to be on the part of consumers expecting to use the material for captive use. Withdrawals have been steady for established end-uses in phenolic resins, but sources felt that markets would not be able to expand rapidly enough to take up the slack in production capacity for several years to come.

Tar Acids—Cresols and cresylic acids were moving in steady volume. Prices have been unchanged in these markets for many months. The outlook was for continuation of a stabilized price structure, sources said.

Toluene—This material remains on the long side. Producers have repeatedly emphasized the fact that volume movement of toluene has not really been poor. However, capacity to produce in the petroleum industry has been tremendously increased in recent years, and when cokeovens operate at sustained high levels, the domestic market becomes laden with oversupplies. The export market has taken good quantities of toluene in the past two years, and substantial petroleum toluene has been retained in the gasoline stream. Both these outlets leave something to be desired from the price standpoint, sources said. The prime need in this market has always been an outlet comparable to the styrene one for benzene, it was said.

Xylene—The Bureau of Mines reported cokeoven production of xylene in January amounted to 819,693 gallons as against 788,531 in the previous month, and 748,706 gallons in the comparable month last year.

Sales of cokeoven material in January totaled 830,006 gallons as compared with 668,546 in the previous month and 751,078 gallons in the corresponding month last year.

Cokeoven end of month stocks were £36,761 gallons at the close of January as against 881,326 gallons at the beginning of the month, and 907,407 gallons at the close of January, 1958.

Intermediates

Benzaldehyde—Technical material will be advanced 4c. per pound across the board, effective April 1. Under new schedules, benzaldehyde will list at 46c. per pound in tanktrucks, 47c. per pound

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ended March 22, was as follows:

Ammoinum liquor	lbs.	926,081
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	39,350,355
Benzene	gals.	3,623,092
Coaltar	gals.	21,527,341
Crude chemical oil	gals.	682,376
Solvent naphtha, crude, heavy solvent	gals.	129,976
Toluene	gals.	877,340
Xylene	gals.	259,952

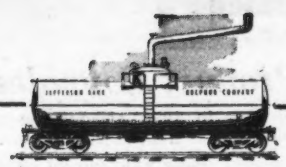
Coal Chemicals

in carload and truckload lots, and 48c. per pound in less than carload lots.

o-Chlorotoluene—Material was quoted in 55-gallon drums, in truckload lots, at 37c. per pound, f.o.b., works. Price on l.c.l. lots, same packing, was 38c. per pound. Capacity was adequate to supply modest consumer needs.

Phthalic Anhydride — Producers were moving material in good volume. Sources said the whole tenor of buying in this market has changed as a result of several factors. Better actual demand has pushed production schedules up, buying for inventory against a possible steel strike this summer has figured in the picture to some extent, and a long period of uncertainty about a price reduction in this market was brought to an end in January causing consumers to buy more freely. As one trade source put it, "phthalic will never be any cheaper, and it could go up."

Styrene Monomer — Indications were that escalation costs would average out to about the same level for the second quarter as has been the case this quarter, so that no change was expected in the styrene monomer price April 1. Polymer grade of styrene was also unchanged. Tankcar price of rubber grade monomer was quoted at 12c. per pound, while polymer grade was 14½c. per pound, same quantity.



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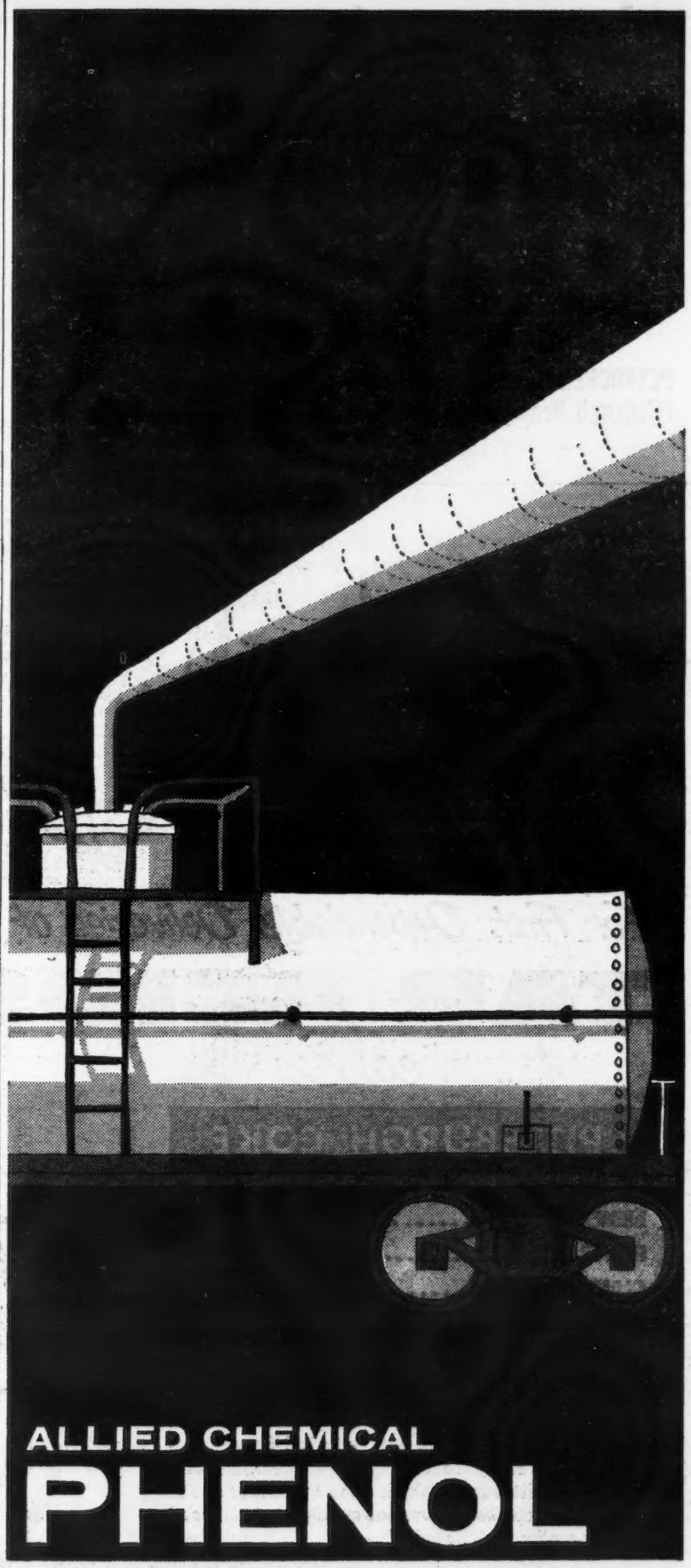

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OPD Special Report on Butadiene

Butadiene Men Smile as Product Convalesces

—*Continued from page 38*

expansion for butadiene-derived adipo in Texas.

However, duPont is unwilling to say which course it will pursue in future nylon developments. Outsiders predict that as long as the company has two routes, and as long as the economics are equitable, both furfural and butadiene will continue to be used.

There is some use of butadiene as a rocket propellent binder today, when compounded with methylvinylpyridine. However, finding out government intentions as to what it will use in solid fuels is next to impossible, and the industry now has resigned itself to the fact that it can't expect much in this field.

The export market is unclear at present. Opinion is mixed as to whether shipments abroad will increase or decrease. Industry sources place exports of butadiene at 10,000 tons in 1958, although some feel the total ran as high as 20,000 tons.

Some shipments went out on an interim basis to European synthetic rubber plants until they were assured of their own supplies. Others went to Polymer Corporation, Sarnia, Ont., until Imperial Oil Corporation began delivering butadiene in large volume from nearby facilities.

Key to Exports: Synthetic Rubber

Key to the future in this market is not the export of butadiene itself, but of synthetic rubber. Opinion here is also divided. One side says that with the coming-in of synthetic rubber plants overseas, deliveries will dry up.

United Kingdom was expected to add 35,000 tons of butadiene and 70,000 tons of SBR and other synthetics to its capacity by the end of 1958. Italy put in 35,000 long tons of SBR capacity at the end of the year at its ANIC plant, and also has plans to add 20,000 tons annually of butadiene.

Germany hiked its capacity for all types of synthetic rubber to 60,000 tons by the end of '58. Netherlands and Japan will add four plants between them, amounting to an extra 100,000 tons capacity in the next two years.

BUTADIENE PRICES

	High	Low
1959 . . lb.	*14.5¢	*14.5¢
1958 . . lb.	14.75¢	*14.5¢
1957 . . lb.	14.75¢	14.75¢
1956 . . lb.	15¢	15¢
1955 . . lb.	15¢	15¢
1954 . . lb.	15¢	15¢
1953 . . lb.	15¢	12¢
1952 . . lb.	12.5¢	11.5¢

*Tanks, delivered. Other prices listed above are on an f.o.b. refinery basis.

Countering these imposing figures is the belief that with the common market in Europe, there will be a greater need for synthetics which the Europeans, with all their plant construction, will not be able to take care of.

As European population increases, it is argued, and as standards of living rise, more synthetics will be consumed. Another potent argument is that with the common market, the natural rubber of the sterling bloc will lose its emphasis.

One way to make sure of an international market in the future is to get into it yourself. That's what Texas Butadiene & Chemical International is doing.

In Argentina, the Texas Butadiene subsidiary plans to put up a plant to produce 30,000 tons a year of butadiene and 40,000 tons annually of SBR rubber by 1962.

Aside from rubber applications, butadiene producers really weren't faced with the problem of how to dispose of their product until the great shift from scarcity to surplus during 1957-58.

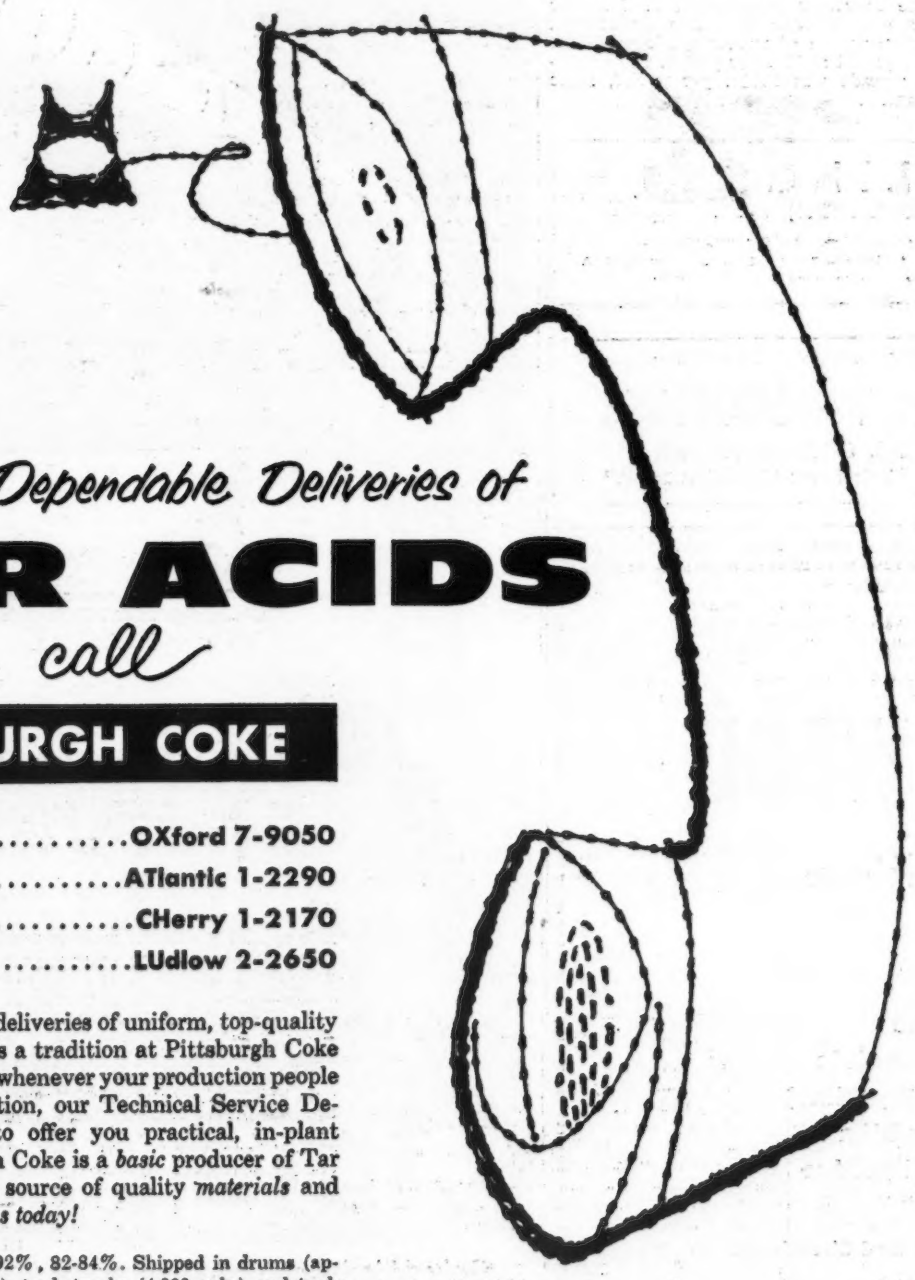
Humble Finds a Solution

Over-capacity combined with the recession was responsible for feverish research and development projects in the industry. One solution to the problem was displayed by Humble, which experimented with its plant facilities in making other products for most of the second quarter.

Texas-US Chemical Company, on the other hand, put five butadiene-based chemicals on a commercial basis, and produced five more on a pilot scale. Other butadiene producers kept pace.

While the industry counts heavily on rubber to pull its production up during the next few years, it has become increasingly aware that it must find other large-scale outlets for its product.

Even if it doesn't achieve the latter, prospects for a healthy growth appear good, based on recovery from the recession, as well as estimates for increased use of synthetic rubbers. And if non-rubber end-uses pan out, so much the better.



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XYLENOL—Various grades available depending on use. Shipped in tank cars (4,000, 8,000, 10,000 gals.), tank trucks (4,000 gals.) and drums (approximately 470 lbs. net).

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

President Eisenhower's decision rejecting Tariff Commission recommendations to raise import duties on tartaric acid and cream of tartar didn't go over big with domestic makers of fine chemicals. In the words of the US firm who had applied for tariff relief, the direct result of that decision "will be to eliminate the last remaining domestic source of tartar chemicals, placing all US consumers at the mercy of foreign producers." Other trade spokesmen last week weren't in a mood to mince words either. "We're all involved, and directly, too," comments ran, as the obvious fear was that the President's decision has set a precedent many segments of industry are going to find hard-to-live-with.

Taking tartrates as a test case, several trade members opined that hereafter it may not be worth the time, trouble and expense involved to appeal to the commission for tariff relief. At best, they said, the President's decision represents just another step away from "protection," and toward freer trade. Whether or not it will encourage more importations of diverse products was strictly a speculative discussion, of course, but some people thought such may be the ultimate result. Thinking was here that the foreign producer may now feel that he can not only establish but maintain a sizable market in the US indefinitely, without the fear of reprisals.

It's possible, of course, that the situation is not as black as painted. Explaining his refusal to approve the higher duties, the President simply stated that production of cream of tartar and tartaric acid amounted to less than 1 percent of the output of the firm that had sought protection. The firm involved replied that such a "consideration is totally irrelevant." Some observers, however, think not.

In a late move last week, a major producer slashed prices on cobalamin and cyanocobalamin products. Crystalline vitamin B_{12} was reduced to $139 per gram, from $163; oral grade solids to $128, from $150 per gram; and 0.1 percent trituration of crystalline B_{12} with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol to $160 per kilo, from $188.

Acetylsalicylic Acid—Truckload prices (minimum of 24,000 pounds) were recently introduced by a major producer. Schedule is the same as that long-established for carload lots (30,000 pounds): 55¼c. per pound for USP granular and powdered material packed in 250-pound drums; 57¼c. for 100-pound drums.

Other listings: 58½c. per pound for quantities of 1,000 pounds or more (250-pound drum); 61½c., single 250-pound drum; 63½c., single 100-pound drum.

Trade reports indicate that requirements have fallen off seasonally.

Isoniazid—The Veterans Administration disclosed last week that a two-year controlled study found administration of isoniazid alone was as effective as administration of a combination of isoniazid and PAS—the two drugs are commonly used together—for previously untreated pulmonary TB patients without lung cavities.

In a second study, the VA determined that for previously untreated pulmonary TB patients who do have lung cavities the combination of the three drugs most commonly used against tuberculosis produced no better results than two-drug combinations. Use of either isoniazid with PAS or isoniazid with streptomycin was as effective as the use of all three simultaneously and addition of the third drug increased the number of drug reactions.

Results of the VA's research will enable doctors to substantially reduce drug reactions and the cost of treatment of tuberculosis.

Penicillin—Reports of last week indicated that penicillin now commands $27 to $28 per billion units. Inquiries have been made at $23, it was learned, but as close as could be determined no domestic producer was meeting this price.

Those desirous of picking up material at the lower levels were thought to be exporters. This was because requirements abroad are known to be large, particularly in England due to the flu epidemic.

To explain the weak market tone, some trade people cited over-production and slow domestic demand which has focused attention on overseas markets—and export prices are at the best of times lower than the domestic.

Polio Vaccine—A leading pharmaceutical manufacturer has high hopes of successfully breaking into the already crowded polio vaccine field. The firm may just do that since it is armed with a new and improved vaccine, said to be capable of producing from two to ten times as many antibodies in the bloodstream as previous types.

The new vaccine reportedly will be put on the market late this Spring provided the National Institutes of Health and the Department of Agriculture give the "go-ahead sign."

Prior to the announcement of the new polio vaccine discovery, producers of presently-used types cut prices by 15 percent. According to one trade spokesman, this reduction brought the price down to $7.24 per 9 cubic centimeter vial, from the $8.50 formerly quoted.

Streptomycin—Current prices on streptomycin and DHS are said to be in a range of $38 to $40 per kilogram, depending primarily on quantity. As low as $35 has been reported, and sources note that inquiries have been made at $33 and $34 per kilogram. It appeared, however, that no domestic producer was meeting these low, low prices which supposedly represented demands of exporters.

Tartaric Acid—President Eisenhower a week ago rejected Tariff Commission recommendations to increase the import duty on tartaric acid and cream of tartar. The immediate effect of that decision, in the words of the US firm who applied for tariff relief, "will be to eliminate the last remaining source of tartar chemicals, placing all US consumers at the mercy of foreign producers."

But in broader terms, the President's decision may set a precedent that we're going to find hard-to live with, several trade members remarked. They feared that domestic producers will now have serious misgivings about going to the

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Vitamin B_{12}, crystalline, $24 per gram.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 21, 1958
61.05	61.15	61.15	63.19

For Current Prices see page 8

Drug and Fine Chemical Exports: January

Exports of selected drugs and fine chemicals for the months of December, 1958, and January, 1959, as reported by the Bureau of Census, were as follows:

		January	December
Analgesics and antipyretics	lbs.	92,460	17,396
Antibiotics, n.e.c.*	grs.	9,283,497	20,248,628
Ascorbic Acid	lbs.	23,728	61,460
Aspirin	lbs.	77,869	46,657
B-complex (excluding B_1 and B_{12})	lbs.	35,136	29,769
Bacitracin	100-million units	9,742	3,249
Dihydrostreptomycin	gms.	11,499,692	4,255,162
Pectin and preparations	lbs.	41,650	26,330
Penicillin, bulk	million units	3,803,845	5,324,795
Streptomycin	gms.	7,722,038	4,644,950
Sulfonamides	lbs.	44,927	37,592
Thiamine	lbs.	1,748	1,080
Vitamin A, bulk and medicinal	lbs.	6,677	10,777
Vitamins, n.e.c.*	lbs.	44,617	60,073

* Not elsewhere classified by the Census bureau.

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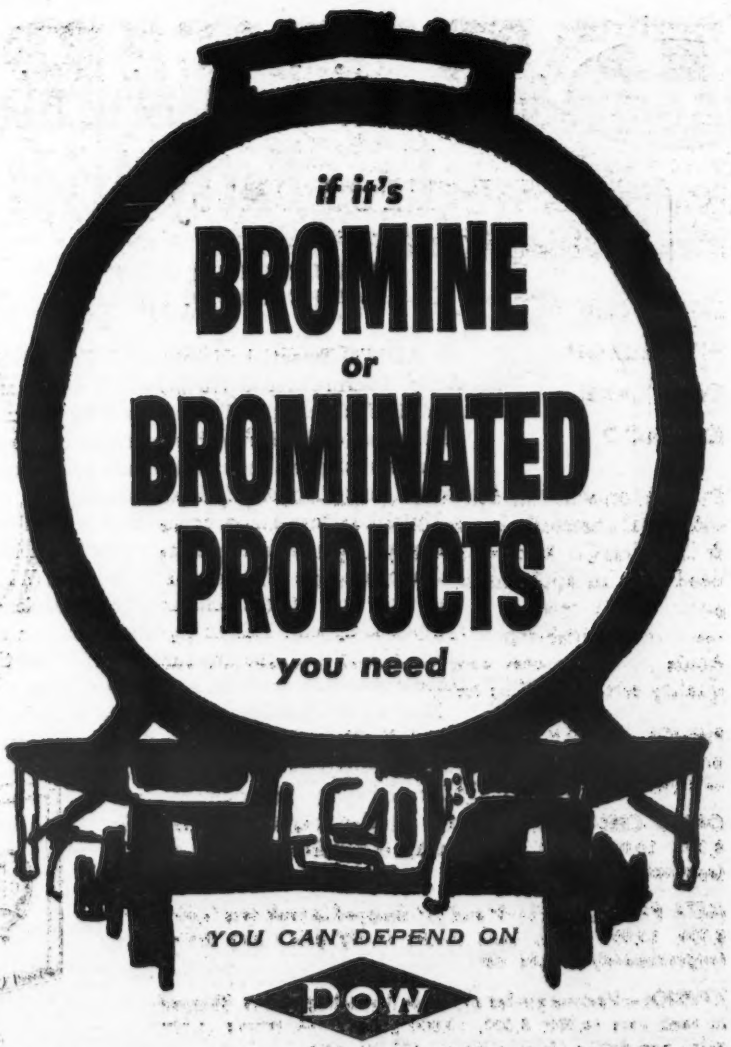

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Or perhaps your requirements would be best met by the related fatty alcohols. Ask about Unadol 400 and Unadol 900.

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commission for protection, considering the time and expense such an application involves. At best, they said, the decision in the tartrate case represents only another step away from high tariff walls, and toward freer trade.

Since mid-January when the Tariff Commission's recommendations were published, consumers of tartrates, as well as importers—even some who had long ago quit the business took a flyer—have been wildly building up inventories. Anticipated, obviously, was the additional 6 cents profit to me made once the higher duty became effective.

So as a result of the President's decision last week, the market is now somewhat depressed. It's reported that some dealers who have brought in large quantities don't particularly want to tie-up warehouse space, pay attendant insurance costs and the like and are thus trying to unload the stuff at below posted prices.

The outlook is for some price instability during the next month or two.

Botanicals

Botanicals markets were visibly unchanged last week. Demand in general was termed average, and moderate to good for such materials as psyllium seed and senna leaves. Supplies all around were described as fully adequate.

Imports detained by the FDA at the port of New York during the two week period ended March 13, included 3 lots (147 bags) of karaya gum, 157 bags of kola nuts, and 5 lots (144 cases) of papain.

Arabic Gum—According to a report of last week, the peak of the 1958-59 arabic gum arrivals in the Sudan was reached early in January and deliveries have have been steadily declining since then. It was said also that there is at present no old crop gum whatsoever left in that country.

The Sudan's average arabic gum crop has been running approximately 31,000 tons of Kordofan and 8,000 of G.G.G. gum. Assuming that this year's crop will reach the average 39,000 tons, "some 48 percent of the crop has already arrived and been bought up during the first 3½ months of the season, and sold."

Asafetida Gum — Dealers are asking 36c. to 40c. per pound for asafetida gum, 55c. to 80c. for the powdered material. Inquiry is described as fair.

Cantharides—One of the large volume imports, cantharides, Chinese, are listed at $1.25 per pound; the Russian material at $2.25. Powdered grades of both varieties are 50c. per pound higher.

Requirements for medicinal applications are at normal levels, according to trade sources.

Senna Leaves—Recent arrival of new crop Alexandrian senna leaves has not depressed the market, reports from dealers indicate. Scarcity of material in recent months was said to be responsible for steady consumer interest at present.

Tragacanth Gum—Tragacanth gum, No. 1 ribbons are currently offered at $3.75 to $4 per pound; No. 2 ribbons at $3.60 to $3.80; No. 3 at $3.15 to $3.25; and USP powdered material at $1.05 to $1.15.

Dealers report good inquiry, adequate but not excessive supplies. Like markets for other water-soluble gums, the characteristic here also is firmness due to the fact that stocks are tightly held at source.

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Reynold's Arrow Brand Purchase Illegal, FTC Says

A Federal Trade Commission examiner has found against Reynolds Metals Company on charges of violation of the anti-merger law through purchase of one of its customers.

Examiner Frank Hier held in a ruling handed down last week that the Richmond, Va., firm's purchase of Arrow Brands in 1956 for about $500,000, "may substantially lessen competition or tend to monopoly in the conversion and sale of decorative aluminum foil to the florist trade, in violation of section 7 of the Clayton act."

His order would require Reynolds to divest itself of the assets acquired, as well as those acquired by Arrow since the acquisition. Also, it would forbid Reynolds to acquire in the future any corporation which makes or sells florist foil.

FTC stressed that this is not a final decision and may be appealed, stayed or docketed for review.

Reynolds announced immediately that it would appeal the examiner's ruling to the full commission.

Pharmaceutical Producers

—*Continued from page 7*

George F. Smith, head of Johnson & Johnson.

Programmed for the April 2 session is a report by the pharmaceutical contact section and addresses by T. H. Manners Kerfoot, president of the Association of British Pharmaceutical Industry, and Dr. H. van Zile Hyde, assistant to the surgeon general for international health of the Department of Health, Education & Welfare.

The April 3 meeting will include reports from the production and engineering, research and development and the medical sections and a report on the Health Information Foundation. Also, the meeting will be addressed by Dr. Louis Lasagna, associate professor of medicine and head of the division of clinical pharmacology at the Johns Hopkins School of Medicine.

Foster D. Snell Begins Rubber Industry Service

The elastomer section of Foster D. Snell, Inc., has begun a consulting service for the rubber industry and its compounders.

According to the New York firm, the service will provide subscribers with monthly reports on the compounding of new rubber chemicals such as resins, fillers, accelerators, and antiozonants in five elastomers—natural, SBR, neoprene, nitrile and butyl.

The service is based on laboratory compounding and testing and in no way duplicates the technical data supplied by the manufacturers of rubber chemicals, it was added.

Radioactivity in Foods Is Set for Study by Gov't

The Eisenhower administration is laying plans to expand research on radioactivity in foods.

According to Arthur S. Flemming, secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, tests on milk show that radiation is well within the limits currently considered safe by experts. However, he added, science doesn't yet know exactly how to make a precise measurement of the long term health effects of small amounts of radioactivity.

Wesson Expansion Set

Plans for 20 percent expansion of the capacity of its Chicago hydrogen plant have been announced by Wesson Oil & Snowdrift Company. Engineering and procurement for the plant expansion early in 1959 will be done by Girdler Construction Division of Chemetron Corporation, which built the original plant in 1951.

Ethylene Oxide Unit

—*Continued from page 5*

as part of the New York company's expansion abroad.

Another ethylene oxide and derivatives plant, now under construction at Fawley, England, will start production in the last quarter of this year.

Union Carbide, a large producer of synthetic organic chemicals, has been associated with the development of petrochemicals from the pioneer stages.

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Nickel Looking Up in '59, Inco Says in Annual Report

The future of nickel sales looks better now than they have since the reversals suffered by the industry at the end of 1957. This is the word from International Nickel Company in its annual report released last week.

According to the New York headquartered firm, there were definite indications of an upturn in demand by the middle of this February. The fact that copper and platinum are also looking up is further proof of a brightening metals future, it was added.

However, Inco advises that it "is not possible to forecast either price trends or consumer demand for these metals."

Major emphasis of the company in the coming months will be new market development. Inco sees this as an answer to the need to boost consumer's confidence that supplies will be regularly available. To do this, the firm feels capacity should be broadened. This is the reason, the firm says, that "prompt completion of our Manitoba mining project with an additional capacity of 75 million pounds per year, is so important to the company."

Pfizer Promotes Three In Purchasing Department

Charles T. Haffey has been named assistant director of purchases for Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. At the same time appointments to top purchasing posts have been made at the company's Groton, Conn., and Terre Haute, Ind., plants.

Mr. Haffey, who moves up from purchasing agent at Groton, is succeeded there by George J. Kaiser, previously purchasing agent at Pfizer's Vigo plant in Terre Haute. Mr. Kaiser's former post will be filled by Robert C. Born, advanced from supervising buyer of the machine and equipment section in the Brooklyn purchasing department.

Cosmetic Chemists Set Dinner

The New York chapter of the Society of Cosmetic Chemists has scheduled a "Ladies' Night Dinner" for its April 1 meeting at the New Yorker hotel, New York. A reception is slated for 5:30 p.m.; dinner will be at 7:30.

Data Offered

Petro-Tex Chemical Company, Houston, Tex., has issued a comprehensive "family tree" of **isobutylene** in graph form. The graph shows present commercial uses and all reported reactions having potential new-product significance. Along with the graph, the firm has issued a bibliography of 213 literature references, keyed to the chart. A copy of the chart and bibliography may be obtained by writing to Petro-Tex., at P.O. Box 2584, Houston, 1.

Chemetron Corporation's Girdler Construction Division, Louisville, Ky., has issued an illustrated brochure containing process and operating information on production of **anhydrous hydrogen chloride.** Typical operating requirements, plant capacities, product analysis, a flow diagram and photographs of typical plants producing anhydrous hydrogen chloride for vinyl chloride synthesis and for production of chlorobutadiene are included. Copies are available by writing to Girdler at P.O. Box 174 in Louisville.

Manufacturing Chemists' Association has issued a fifteen-page booklet on the **safe handling of isopropylamine.** Copies of the booklet, "SD-72, Isopropylamine" are available at 30 cents each by writing to the association at 1825 Connecticut avenue, N.W., Washington 9, D.C.

Fluorspar Market Division Set for Senate Unit Hearing

The senate's interior committee has set April 7 to begin hearings on a bill to divide the US market for fluorspar between domestic and foreign producers.

Legislation is expected to be considered similar to the sugar act. First on the agenda will be administration officials from the State, Interior and Commerce departments.

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

Essential oils markets were quiet last week. Despite the fact that the overall price trend has been downward, there was no evidence that consumers were holding back for still lower prices. Dealers said they were receiving the usual number of contracts from large consumers. Smaller buyers, unable to tie up money in inventories, were making steady withdrawals, it was said. A further pickup was expected momentarily as flavors moving to the soft drink trade come under better inquiry. A firmer tone was quite evident in a number of oils, and trade feeling was that an upward reaction may be in the offing.

Citrus oils were steady. Lime oil has been very firm and with the heaviest consuming season at hand, dealers have been predicting higher prices. The spot market for geranium oil remained essentially unchanged. What the supply situation will be in the weeks ahead was still a matter of conjecture. Sandalwood oil was unchanged in price. Stocks continue light with some relief having been obtained by arrivals of recent weeks. Citronella has been a shade firmer, but no real advance in price could be expected since large inventories of material at source overhang the market. Eucalyptus oil held to previous quotations. A slight pickup in demand could take any further slack out of the market, it was said.

Abies siberica oil steadied after declines of recent weeks have brought price levels to $2.70 per pound. Despite a weakening in price since last fall, sources said the supply of oil was not exceedingly large and any flurry of interest in the spot market would be reflected in higher prices.

Seeds and spices markets remained sensitive to any sign of increased demand on spot. Pepper prices continued to firm as advice from primary centers indicated cabes were above local levels. All grades of Japanese chillies were in light supply, it was said. The heaviest crop movement of turmeric was over, and it was becoming difficult to secure additional supplies it was said. Arrivals of Spanish paprika have continued light and there was no sign of alleviation of the situation, sources said. The prices on vanilla beans were slated to remain at high levels. Even a good crop in Mexico could not offset the shortages in Bourbon grades, it was said.

Price Trends

Advanced

Cinnamon, Ceylon No. 2, ½c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Rumanian, ½c. per lb.
Pepper, red, Hontaka, ½c. per lb.
Santaka, 1c. per lb.
White, Muntok, 2c. per lb.
Pimento, Jamaica, ½c. per lb.
Mexican, 1c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Danish, 1c. per lb.
Sage leaves, Greek, 2c. per lb.
Italian, 3c. per lb.
Thyme, Spanish, 1c. per lb.

Reduced

Anise seed, Mexican, 1c. per lb.
Caraway seed, Danish, ¼c. per lb.
Polish, ¼c. per lb.
Cinnamon, "0000," 1c. per lb.
Celery seed, French, ½c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Moroccan, ¼c. per lb.
Fennel seed, Indian, ½c. per lb.
Ginger, Cochin, 1½c. per lb.
Jamaica No. 3, 2c. per lb.
Paprika, Hungarian, 1c. per lb.
Spanish, 1c. per lb.
Bulgarian, 2c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Dutch, 1c. per lb.
Polish, ¼c. per lb.
Turkish, ½c. per lb.
Saffron, Mancha Selecto, $2 per lb.
Thyme, French, 4c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 21, 1958
146.72	146.87	147.19	145.80

For Current Prices see page 8

Imports Detained at N. Y.

Period Ended March 13

Carobs, 40 bags.
Cassia, 12 lots, 1,218 bales.
Celery seed, 85 bags.
Cloves, 11 lots, 1,200 bags.
Coridaner seed, 5 lots, 600 cartons.
Ginger, 5 lots, 1,238 bags.
Karaya gum, 3 lots, 147 bags.
Kola nuts, 157 bags.
Mace, 4 lots, 54 cases.
Mustard seed, 100 bags.
Nutmegs, 14 lots, 727 bags.
Olive oil, 9 drums.
Papain, 5 lots, 144 cases.
Pimento, 2 lots, 53 bags.
Pistachio nuts, 3 lots, 980 bags.
Poppy seed, 2 lots, 600 bags.
Sesame seed, 2 lots, 498 bags.

Essential Oils

Abies Siberica—Prices were quoted unchanged from last report in a range of $2.70 to $3.00 per pound. The trend in this market, as in a number of other oils, has been downward. However in recent years the volume of material available has not been large, sources said, and any improvement in spot demand would be immediately reflected in firmer prices. Under current conditions, consumers were making modest withdrawals. Demand was spotty.

Amyris—The oil is not plentiful. Spot levels have remained firm, according to most dealers trade reports. Price was quoted in a range of $1.50 to $2.05 per pound.

Apricot Kernel—Price quotations were in a range of 75c. to $1.25 per pound, according to report of major dealers contacted last week. Material was adequate to cover modest trade needs.

Bois de Rose—The market remains weak by reason of listless demand and fully adequate supplies of oil and derivatives of the oil. Sellers were not anxious to force the pace despite slow demand, as prices have remained at rock bottom levels for many months. Resistance appeared to have developed to any further lowering of prices. Sources pointed out that profit margins were already exceedingly slim and that lower prices would not serve to move substantially more oil to consuming channels.

Citronella—The Red Chinese have been unwilling sellers, sources said, and their position remains uncertain. This fact has sustained European interest in Formosan materal, and served as a basis for a firmer market in the United States last month. However, no real advance in price could be expected by virtue of heavy inventories at origin. Sources looked for no substantial change in the weakened citronella oil market which has been in evidence for many months.

Eucalyptus—Oil remained in fully adequate supply. Some price weakness developed in the spot market several weeks ago, but the situation has not shown further deterioration. A pickup in demand would take any remaining slack out of the market at once, source said.

Geranium—The market remained highly unsettled as a result of cyclonic storms in the Reunion Islands. Some sources had discontinued quoting a price at source. Basic suppliers here quoted high prices at $19.50 to $21 per pound on Bourbon geranium oil. Some marginal suppliers had dropped out of the market as stocks have been depleted without adequate replacement. Demand has been well maintained for many months. This sustained demand with a succession of short crops and little carryover have resulted in unsettled conditions in this market, it was said.

Lavender—A recent report commented on the improvement in ester content and density on lavender and lavendin oils from France. Esters up to 49% were reported for several varieties of lavindins and 57% for lavender, which has rarely occurred during the past ten years it was said. The improvement was reported due to several factors, among them, updated methods of cultivation, improved distillation procedures, and harvesting of flowers at the most opportune time.

Losses due to drought and attack by parasites last year were estimated to be less than 10% of total tonnage.

Sandalwood—Listings were unchanged last week. Sources quoted price in a range of $13.25 to $14.50 per pound. The price trend has been upward, although arrivals in the last month have taken some of the strain off a tight supply situation. Listings remain well maintained, it was said.

Aromatic Chemicals

Volumewise, aromatic chemical markets were healthy, sources said. Movement has leveled off slightly this month over the previous months of 1959, but this was considered a temporary thing. A pickup in

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Essential Oils

the flavoring industry with warmer weather was expected to give aromatics moving to this outlet a good boost. For the cosmetic industry, withdrawals have been steady, it was said. Pricewise, these markets have been quiet. Last change was a minor downward revision in rhodinol prices and a 5 cent drop in eucalyptol, due to weakness in the parent oil. Linalool and linalyl acetate have come under only fair demand. Geraniol and acetate moved in modest volume.

Linalool — Market was unchanged. Linalool and linalyl acetate have been in fair demand during the first quarter. A decline in synthetic material at the first of the year was expected to stimulate demand for this material. However, the bois de rose oil market remains weak and this tone is reflected in the esters, it was said.

Methyl Salicylate—Major producers reported movement in routine volume. Some truckload business was available at 60¼c. per pound. Range was to 67½c. per pound in drum lots. Listed prices in this market have been unchanged.

Vanillin—Volume has been well sustained in the first quarter, trade sources said. The general business pickup seems to have been reflected in aromatic chemicals markets. The overall market was more active, it was said.

Seeds and Spices

Paprika—Arrivals of Spanish qualities have continued light over recent months. It was estimated that only about 50% of imports in the current crop period have been Spanish as against a figure of 84% last year. The outlook was for more of the same, sources said. Spanish types were expected to be tight during the summer months.

Pepper—Prices continued to firm, but more gradually, as advice from primary centers indicated quotations were well above spot levels. However, demand for immediate and nearby need has been listless, and this fact tended to slow the advance of the market here, it was said.

The white pepper market remained sensitive to demand as reserve stocks are low. There was no indication of pressure to sell at source. Spot levels have remained barely on a par with cables.

All grades of Japanese chillies were in light supply. Small offerings of Hontakas were made by Japan at fully maintained levels, it was said. Higher prices could be expected this fall.

Turmeric—The heaviest crop movement is over, it was said, and it was becoming difficult to secure additional supplies. New crop Alleppey has moved readily into consuming channels and prices have stabilized.

Vanilla Beans—Price situation shows little hope of reduction, sources said. The coming crop is expected to be small and asking prices remain at high levels. There is little information concerning the new crop in Mexico, but reports indicated that even a good crop would not offset the shortage in Bourbon material. It was expected that continued high prices on both types would prevail.

Liquid Detergents

—Continued from page 4

general-purpose cleaners, too, are rapidly catching on and will increase the industry's production in the years ahead," he says.

"Convenience and efficiency of both container and product are the major factors behind the trend to liquid detergents and soaps from those of the powdered variety. The liquid products have proved their ease and thoroughness of cleaning to the housewife and the less messy, nondrip, unbreakable can has eliminated a number of irritating inconveniences formerly common to every household," according to Mr. Stephens.

The Canco official says his company now makes its "Non-Drip" detergent can for about 200 different labels in the 12-, 16-, 22-, 32-ounce and half-gallon sizes. This, too, is indicative of the industry's growth," he adds, noting that, "we made cans for 114 labels in 1958 and for only fifteen labels in 1955."

Though Canco's 12-ounce can is the "most popular for light-duty detergents," Mr. Stephens says that the trend in the heavy-duty field is expected to be to the larger-size containers because of greater product use per application.

"A housewife uses only a capful or so of the light-duty detergent for doing her dishes, but may use as much as a half-cup per application for cleaning purposes with the heavy duty detergent," he notes.

Gen'l Aniline Sees

—Continued from page 4

the eye of automotive stylists in time for the 1961 model cars.

"Heliogen Viridine Y" can provide a wide range of new shades in paints, plastics, rubber, textile prints and inks. And, adds the company, the new pigment has high-tinting power and is stable to organic solvents, acids and alkalies.

It is available in many forms, including toners, lakes, dispersed powders, water dispersions, pastes and presscakes.

As a clincher, GAF points out that its new green phthalocyanine pigment can also be made up into conventional blue-green shades—and at a saving of 10 percent.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Shifting sands beneath the crude oil price structure seem more active these days on the international scene and producers here suggest the changes may be reflected in derivative postings. However, at present, prices remain at previous levels, with little change seen in the market as a whole. BTX materials stood at previous postings with producers reporting no variation in demand, sales or production. Some LPG producers concede that the seasonal market left something to be desired in the way of cold weather; however, other areas of the market continue to hold up well, they say, and the picture for 1959 looks a good deal stronger than it did last year at this time. Petroleum wax makers look for a strong seasonal market, they say, with summer inquiries already coming in some strength. Solvent and diluent manufacturers also report what appears on the surface to be the starting point of a strong seasonal session. Non-industrial sales, particularly for construction, paint makers sale, look as if they may swell to record-breaking proportions.

The American Petroleum Institute, in its annual report, notes that "despite a slackening rate of drilling activity in the forepart of the year, the US oil industry managed to stage a comeback in 1958," adding that this materially contributed to the nation's proved crude oil reserves. Crude oil reserves—now at an all-time peak—are estimated by API at 30,536,000,000 barrels, up 235 million over last year, and 101 million barrels over the previous all-time high in 1956. Production of crude oil, the API report added, was 2,373,000,000 down 11 million barrels.

The Texas Railroad Commission has set the state's oil production for April on an eleven-day basis. This will mean a permissible output of 3,065,472 barrels a day next month, 107,214 barrels a day below this month's level, which is on a twelve-day basis. According to one source, the reduction came as a surprise. Petroleum men had thought that production would at least be maintained at last month's level. This belief was based on the expected reduction in oil imports under the president's new mandatory quotas.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 21, 1958
104.42	104.42	104.42	105.71

For Current Prices see page 8

Solvents and Diluents

Benzene—Producers of this material—both petroleum and coaltar—look to the developing steel industry labor difficulties with mixed feeling. As one producer put it, its a double-edged sword. On the one hand, steel shut-down means a general slow down of the economy. On the other hand, producers can't help but feel a little warmth building about the heart cockles at the thought of the coaltar benzene production cutback that would be an inevitable result of a steel strike. Top heavy stockpiles continue to plague the industry and though spokesman continually point to a glowing and ever growing future, today remains pretty much a rough and rocky road to that future.

Toluene—The argument continues that prices should be higher; that present postings are rubbing producer's pocketbooks raw. Yet, toluene men acknowledge at the same time that there is nothing to be done immediately. Crux of the problem is the fact that the market is still too weak to face the price transfusion. Though quantities of the material continue to move (particularly into the high octane gas market) producers don't feel up to any overt gesture yet.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended March 7 totaled 256,001,000 barrels, according to data reported by the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 259,120,000 barrels the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 3,119,000 barrels comprising a decrease of 3,784,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 665,000 barrels in stock of foreign crude.

LPG's

Butane-propane Mix—Production of this material in December, according to the Bureau of Mines monthly report, amounted to 65,152,000 gallons at plants and 6,468,000 gallons at refineries. Stocks of butane-propane mix at plants, terminals and underground was tallied by the Bureau at 32,587,000 gallons on December 31 as compared with 38,513,000 gallons on November 30. Deliveries from plants and terminals for use in gasoline was computed in the report to have amounted to 2,226,000 gallons as compared to the 75,572,000 gallons that went into other uses.

Iso-butane—Total production of this material during December amounted to 53,477,000 gallons, according to the Bureau of Mines report. Stocks at plants, terminals and underground, the report says, were tallied at 35,858,000 gallons, a figure somewhat larger than the 31,519,000 gallons on hand on November 30. Deliveries from plants and terminals or use in gasoline came to 4,872,000 gallons.

Waxes, Mineral

Microcrystalline — Producers of this material reported no radical changes in market position last week. Sales continued pretty much on a par with previous demand figures; seasonal demand inched foreward with some manufacturers marking an upsurge in certain areas of demand that appeared somewhat arid in last year's reports. Paper coated container demand continued unabated, it was added, with no significant inroads by plastic manufacturers marked by petroleum men.

Paraffin—Production and sales remained relatively constant last week, though dealers of paraffin say that seasonal inquiries, pretty much in line with those of microcrystalline, are beginning to come in at a pretty good clip. A price change instituted a short while ago—defined by producers as a realignment of paraffin prices with those of microcrystalline—has made no perceptible change on market conditions prevailing prior to the price cut, manufacturers say.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil — Current reports of the industry for the week ended March 6 indicate an increase in crude oil production and a decrease in crude runs, according to the weekly report by the American Petroleum Institute.

The daily average output of crude (including lease condensate) was 7,213,000 barrels, an increase of 14,000 barrels from the preceding week. Daily average crude runs to stills of 8,207,000 barrels were 29,000 barrels below the preceding week, and 719,000 barrels above the week ended March 7, 1958. Runs of foreign crude amounted to 991,000 barrels daily, compared with 902,000 barrels in the preceding week.

For the four week period ending March 6, crude oil production averaged 7,194,000 barrels daily, and crude runs to stills averaged 8,096,000 barrels daily with runs of foreign crude averaging 957,000 barrels daily.

The American Petroleum Institute estimates that the daily average production of crude oil and lease condensate for the week ended March 13 was 7,127,270 barrels. Reports received from refining companies indicate that the industry as a whole ran to stills on a Bureau of Mine basis approximately 8,283,000 barrels of crude oil daily and produced 28,332,000 barrels of gasoline.

Ridiculous, you say. Delay can't *kill* anyone. It isn't a disease.

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"The Other City" is available, without charge, for showing at your church, your club, your community center, plant or office.

To arrange to see this and other life-saving films, made possible by your contributions, call the Unit of the American Cancer Society in your community or write to "Cancer" in care of your local post office.

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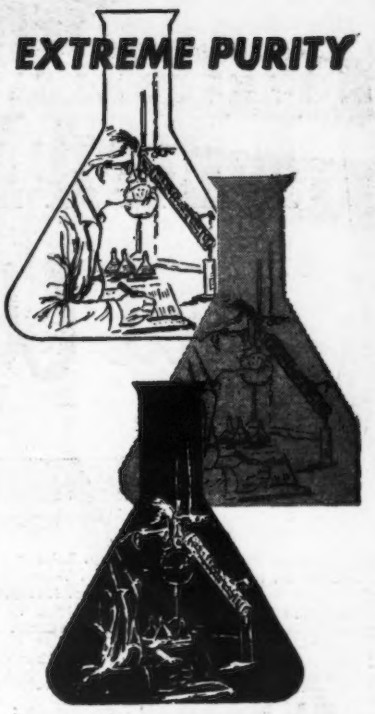

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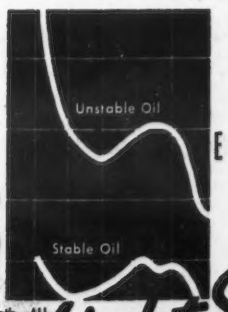

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AGAR—45 cs, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Leixoes
ALOE—80 cs, Selma Mercantile Corp, Willemstad
ALUM—400 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—100 bgs, Rotterdam
AMMONIUM THIOSULFATE—5 dms, Wedeman & Godknecht, Rotterdam
ANILINE DYES—4 dms, Carbic Color & Chemical Co, Bremen
74 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
232 dms, Putnam Chemical Corp, Hamburg
5 dms, Ciba Co, Liverpool
45 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Bremerhaven
48 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Havre
69 dms, Bremerhaven
ANISE SEED—168 bgs, Seville
ANTIMONY—100 kgs, Watson Geach, Liverpool
ANTIMONY OXIDE—800 bgs, Liverpool
ARABIC GUM—500 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Port Sudan
730 bgs, National City Bank, Port Sudan
100 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Port Sudan
200 bgs, Chemical Bank, Port Sudan
250 bgs, Bank of N Y, Port Sudan
100 bgs, Port Sudan
ARSENIC, METALLIC—60 dms, C Tennant Sons & Co, Avonmouth
ASBESTOS FIBER—1,000 bgs, National City Bank, Durban
400 bgs, Davies Turner & Co, Durban
BALL CLAY—2,000 bgs, United Clay Mines Corp, Avonmouth
BARBASCO ROOT—528 bls, National City Bank, Callao
BEESWAX—264 blks, Wm Diehl & Co, Assao
64 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Lisbon
50 blks, J H Schroder, Lisbon
52 blks, First National Boston, Lisbon
50 bgs, Porcella Vicini & Co, Puerto Plata
25 bgs, Machado & Co, Puerto Plata
100 bgs, H H Pike & Co, Rio de Janeiro
21 bgs, F D Keller & Son, Vera Cruz
363 bgs, Lisbon
68 bgs, Puerto Plata
60 bgs, Puerto Barrios
86 bgs, Tampico
BENZOIN GUM—177 cs, Meer Corp, Singapore
BERGAMOT OIL—20 hf cs, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Messina
12 hf cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Messina
12 hf cs, Messina
BLANC FIXE—1,000 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Rotterdam
BOIS DE ROSE OIL—20 dms, Swiss Credit Bank, Manaus
11 dms, Hollander Trading Corp, Manaus
12 dms, L A Champon & Co, Manaus
6 dms, R S Arbib, Belem-Para
5 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Callao
BRONZE POWDER—25 dms, Wedeman & Godknecht, Liverpool
35 cs, L Uhlfelder, Bremen
20 dms, Hamburg
CALCIUM CARBONATE, PRECIPITATED—60 bgs, C B Chrystal Co, London
CAMPHOR, SYNTHETIC—80 cs, P H Petry, London
CANDELILLA WAX—313 bgs, Tampico
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
250 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
560 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Gdynia
300 bgs, Rotterdam
CARBON, DECOLORIZING—60 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Bremen
12 cs, L A Salomon & Bro, Rotterdam
CARDAMOM—14 cs, R T Fuench, London
11 cs, Overseas Produce Corp, Colombo
40 cs, National City Bank, Tuticorin
20 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Tuticorin
CARDOMOM SEED—77 cs, Wm E Martin & Sons, Puerto Barrios
CARNAUBA WAX—167 bgs, Dura Commodities Corp, Rio de Janeiro
190 bgs, Frank B Ross, Fortaleza
250 bgs, Empire Trust Co, Tutoia
125 bgs, Bank of London & S A, Tutoia
250 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Tutoia
150 bgs, Bank of America, Tutoia
625 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Tutoia
63 bgs, Tutoia
13 bgs, F D Keller & Son, Nassau
CASEIN—4,796 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Wellington
489 bgs, Goriyn Plastics Corp, Auckland
1,747 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Auckland
400 bgs, Rotterdam
CASHEWNUT SHELL LIQUID—100 tons, Mangalore
CASSIA—52 bls, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Hamburg
525 bls, Rotterdam
CASTOR BEANS—4,418 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Manta
670 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bahia de Caraques
CASTOR OIL—300 tons, Baker Castor Oil Co, Santos
319 tons, Rotterdam
350 tons, Salvador
CELERY SEED—85 bgs, Louis Furth, Bombay
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—2,450 bgs, Bordeaux
CHLORINATED RUBBER—400 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
CHINA CLAY—396 bgs, English China Clay Sales Corp, Avonmouth
CINNAMON QUILLS—50 bls, Max Van Pels, Galle
CITRONELLA OIL—28 dms, Volkart Bros, Galle
COALTAR DYES—71 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
32 dms, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
73 dms, Tomi River Cincinnati Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
29 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
36 dms, Rotterdam
COBALT CHLORIDE—10 dms, Philipp Bros, Chemicals, Hamburg
COBALT OXIDE—283 cks, Antwerp
COBALT SULFATE—230 dms, Chemical Bank, London
COCONUT OIL—300 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
200 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Rotterdam
CODLIVER OIL—321 dms, National City Bank, Hamburg
8 dms, Frank Samuel & Co, Vestmannaeyjar
125 dms, Peder Devold Oil Co, Vestmannaeyjar
250 dms, Dyson Shipping Co, Vestmannaeyjar
10 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Vestmannaeyjar
75 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Bergen
427 dms, National City Bank, Lisbon
COPAIBA BALSAM—5 dms, Hollander Trading Corp, Manaus
25 dms, Wessel Duval & Co, Manaus
COPAL GUM—167 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Matadi
84 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Matadi
250 bgs, Archer Daniels Midland Co, Matadi
CORN STARCH—500 bgs, Manhattan Adhesives Corp, Bremen
350 bgs, Antwerp
CREAM OF TARTAR—1,000 bgs, Lenhardt & Brush, London
CRESYLIC ACID—84 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
26 tons, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
86 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Avonmouth
150 dms, Hamburg
CUMIN SEED—855 bgs, Khorramshahr
CUTTLEFISH BONE—100 cs, Yokohama
DAMMAR GUM—42 bgs, Wm H Scheel, Singapore
163 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore
DEGRAS—15 dms, Phoenix Oil Products Corp, Liverpool
DEXTRIN—1,500 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Rotterdam
620 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Rotterdam
DIMETHYL GLYOXINE—1 dm, Southampton
DOGWOOD BARK—350 bgs, L Pinkham Medicine Co, Kingston
EUCALYPTUS OIL—7 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Lisbon
FISHLIVER OIL—9 dms, Mitsubishi International Corp, Yokohama
1 dm, Kanematsu N Y Inc, Yokohama
2 dms, Marubeni Iida Co, Yokohama
FUEL OIL—623,094 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
437,812 bbls, Hess Inc, Punta Cardon
103,506 bbls, Hess Inc, Curacao
201,969 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Amuay Bay
370,289 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
111,196 bbls, Central Petroleum Corp, Curacao
208,833 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Caripito
189,703 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
100,376 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Curacao
181,122 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
171,182 bbls, Hess Inc, Maracaibo
173,818 bbls, Hess Inc, Bajo Grande
FULLERS EARTH—400 bgs, L A Salomon & Bro, London
GALL—4 dms, Tupman Thurlow, Auckland
GALLNUTS—256 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank Beyrouth
1,500 bgs, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Beyrouth
GELATIN—300 bgs, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Antwerp
150 bgs, Arles Co, Havre
20 dms, D H Burdett, London
400 bgs, B Young, London
49 bbls, Antwerp
GERANIUM OIL—1 dm, Cannes
GINGER—29 bgs, Van Loan & Co, Kingston
83 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Kingston
160 bgs, George Lueders & Co, Cochin
80 bgs, A G Dunn, Cochin
160 bgs, Rotterdam
GLUE—1,100 bgs, First National Boston, Hamburg
GLUE STOCK—1,092 bls, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Puerto Cabello
350 bls, A M Goldstein, Barranquilla
GRAPHITE—750 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Mombasa
600 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Bremen
GUAR GUM—502 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Liverpool
4,954 bgs, Mitchel Beck Co, Karachi
250 bgs, Wedeman & Godknecht, Genoa
50 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Genoa
100 bgs, Meer Corp, Genoa
GYPSUM, CRUDE—15,927 tons National Gypsum Co, Halifax
10,781 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
IODINE, CRUDE—100 kgs, Bunge Corp, Yokohama
30 bbls, Bunge Canadian Trading Co, Yokohama
IRISH MOSS—38 bls, Stockheiner & Harder, Havre
IRON POWDER, CRUDE—38 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
JABORANDY LEAVES—151 bls, Tutoia
KARAYA GUM—311 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bombay
102 bgs, Jacques Wolf & Co, Bombay
61 bgs, Nels & O'Connel, Bombay
368 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Bombay
362 bgs, Block Drug Co, Bombay
KAURI GUM—12 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Auckland
KELPMEAL—224 bgs, Hinton & Co, Dublin
KOLA NUTS—162 bgs, Lagos
LACTALBUMIN—1,000 cs, A J Mills & Co, Wellington
640 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Auckland
LAVENDER OIL—1 cs, Yardley of London, London
LEMON OIL—2 dms, Polak & Schwarz, Vera Cruz
LICORICE ROOT—150 bls, Wm E Martin & Sons, Basrah
3,210 bgs, Bushire
LIME OIL—1 dm, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Puerto Plata
LIVER PASTE—2 dms, Tec Chemical Corp, Buenos Aires
LIVER POWDER—31 dms, Tec Chemical Corp, Montevideo
LOCUST BEAN GUM—100 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Genoa
448 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Genoa
1,016 bgs, Lisbon
45 bgs, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Genoa
MACE—35 cs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Singapore
14 cs, Jacoberg Overseas Inc, Singapore
MAGNESIUM TRISILICATE—50 dms, London
MANGROVE BARK—1,800 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Tumaco
MARJORAM LEAVES—100 bls, M J Golombeck, Leixoes
MENTHOL—100 cs, J Manheimer, Yokohama
224 cs, George Uhe Co, Santos
MERCURY—25 flks, Goldsmith Bros, Smelting & Refining, Tampico
50 flks, Vera Cruz
MINERAL COLORS—27 dms, Revelli Chemical Co, Hamburg
MINERAL WAX—1,000 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Hamburg
MOLASSES—555 tons, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry
363,657 gals, American Molasses Co, Havana
MONOCHLOROACETIC ACID—1,000 dms, International Selling Corp, Marseille
100 dms, Wedeman & Godknecht, Bremen
80 dms, Bremen
MONOCRESYL GLYCERYL ETHER—10 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Liverpool
NAPHTHALENE—1,000 bgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Antwerp
3,571 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Rotterdam
3,125 bgs, Rotterdam
NAPHTHOL—20 dms, Wedeman & Godknecht, Hamburg
37 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
4 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
NIGER SEED—176 bgs, Wagner Bros, Massawa
117 bgs, Hinton & Co, Massawa
100 bgs, N A Grain Corp, Massawa
NUTMEG—35 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Singapore
60 bgs, Jacoberg Overseas Inc, Singapore
100 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, St Georges
20 bgs, A G Dunn, Port of Spain
OCHRE—1,120 bgs, Mossel Bay
OLIBANUM GUM—109 bgs, Max Van Pels, Massawa
134 bgs, Meer Corp, Massawa
OLIVE OIL—35 dms, National City Bank, Seville
97 dms, Cadiz
ORANGE OIL—1 dm, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Puerto Plata
40 dms, Belize
ORANGE PEEL—54 bgs, W Maheneke, Vera Cruz
250 bgs, Cap Haitien
PALM OIL—205 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Matadi
298 tons, Matadi
PALMKERNEL OIL—289 tons, Durkee Foods, Matadi
199 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
300 tons, Antwerp
PAPAIN—120 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Mombasa
100 cs, Meer Corp, Mombasa
71 chts, American Ferment Co, Colombo
16 cs, Mombasa
PAPRIKA—100 bgs, Pepper Products Co, Hamburg
300 bgs, J Raphael, Hamburg
200 bgs, Gel Spice Co, Hamburg
150 bgs, Van Loan & Co, Hamburg
100 bgs, Meer Corp, Hamburg
3,950 bgs, Antwerp
PATCHOULI OIL—7 dms, Antoine Chiris Co, Penang
PEATMOSS—3,930 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
2,850 bls E J Lang, Bremen
500 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
1,950 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Bremen
500 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Hamburg
2,000 bls, Ascot Peatmoss Corp, Hamburg
1,250 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Hamburg
1,400 bls, E J Lang, Hamburg
PEPPER, BLACK—80 bgs, Mutual Spice Co, Colombo
160 bgs, East India Trading Co, Cochin
240 bgs, Catz American Co, Cochin
630 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Singapore
210 bgs, Catz American Co, Singapore
560 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
420 bgs, Mutual Spice Co, Singapore
PEPPER, RED—100 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Kobe
100 bgs, M J Golombeck, Kobe
100 bgs, California Commodities Corp, Kobe
PERLITE—20 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Yokohama
PHENOL RESIN—15 dms, Carrier Corp, Stockholm
PINENEEDLE OIL—15 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Antwerp
POLLACKLIVER OIL—200 dms, Mitsubishi International Corp, Yokohama
50 dms, National City Bank, Yokohama
POLYVINYL ALCOHOL—1,568 bgs, Marubeni Iida Co, Kobe
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE—469 cs, Petal Sales Co, Hamburg
POPPY SEED—167 bgs, Ideal Trading Co, Gdynia
167 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Gdynia
100 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Gdynia
150 bgs, J Bieler, Gdynia
216 bgs, Louis Furth, Gdynia
200 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Gdynia
150 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM NITRATE—1,000 bgs, Philipp Bros Chemicals, Hamburg
POTATO STARCH—100 bgs, Rotterdam
PSYLLIUM SEED HUSKS—366 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
755 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
PYRENTHRUM EXTRACT—36 dms, McLaughlin Cormley King Co, Matadi
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—150 bls, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Puna
PYRIDINE—5 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Avonmouth
PYRITES—214 cks, American Metal Climax, Leixoes
QUASSIA CHIPS—250 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Kingston
QUINIDINE SULFATE—12 dms, Hamburg
QUININE HYDROCHLORIDE—4 kgs, Frank Samuel & Co, Southampton
RADIUM ELEMENT—3 cs, Radium Chemical Co, Antwerp
RESIN, SYNTHETIC—12 dms, Erskine Freight Co, Hamburg
SAGE LEAVES—100 bgs, Hamburg
SAGO FLOUR—284 bgs, Manhattan Adhesives Corp, Singapore
SANDALWOOD OIL—9 cs, Van Ameringen Haebler, Cochin
8 cs, Van Ameringen Haebler, Bombay
10 cs, J Berlage, Cochin
SOPONIN—14 cs, A K Peters Co, Valparaiso
10 dms, Karr Ellis, Liverpool
SEEDLAC—300 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
200 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Calcutta
200 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, Parks Co, Calcutta
1,000 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bangkok
250 bgs, Bangkok
SESAME SEED—1,333 bgs, Independent Halvah & Candies, Salvador
560 bgs, A Sahadi & Co, Salvador
167 bgs, Grace National Bank, Santos
SHEA NUT OIL—90 cs, Heemsoth Kerner, Hamburg
SHELLAC—200 bgs, Parks Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Calcutta
50 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, London
50 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Bremen
227 bgs, I Levine, Hamburg
SHELLAC WAX—30 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Bremen
SILICON DIOXIDE—6 dms, Scientific Design Co, Genoa
SODIUM ALUMINATE—300 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SODIUM CYANIDE—700 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
330 dms, Philipp Bros Chemicals, Rotterdam
SODIUM LAURYL SULFATE—35 dms, Liverpool
SODIUM PERBORATE—250 bgs, Leghorn
SOLVENT NAPHTHA—100 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
STARCH—1,600 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Rotterdam
STRYCHNINE SULFATE—1 cs, Frank Samuel & Co, Southampton
SULFUR, CRUDE—4,550 tons, Allied Chemical Corp, Coatzacoalcos
TALC—2,286 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Bombay
460 bgs, C B Chrystal Co, Bombay
840 bgs, C B Chrystal Co, Bordeaux
TAPIOCA FLOUR—2,240 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Bangkok
500 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Bangkok
748 bgs, Amedican Key Products, Bangkok
508 bgs, Poons Co, Bangkok
1,056 bgs, Geismar & Co, Kohsichang
2,258 bgs, F R Dolan Jr, Kohsichang
TARA POWDER—170 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Callao
THYME LEAVES—79 bls, Louis Furth, Marseille
TONKA BEANS—17 bbls, Machado & Co, La Guaira
TRAGACANTH GUM—25 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Khorramshahr
5 cs, V Simidian & Co, Khorramshahr
93 cs, Khorramshahr
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—200 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
35 dms, Uddeholm Co, Gothenburg
TRICHOLINE CITRATE—6 dms, Liverpool
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—80 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, London
30 dms, Esca Commercial Agency, Rotterdam
240 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Avonmouth
UREA, SYNTHETIC—4,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
VANILLA BEANS—158 cs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Singapore
44 cs, Dammann & Co, Vera Cruz
6 cs, Djibouti
WATTLE EXTRACT—540 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
WHITING—500 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, London
2,420 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp
1,140 bgs, Antwerp
WOOL GREASE—74 cs, Silvey Shipping Co, Liverpool
108 dms, N I Malmstrom, Bremen
ZINC CYANIDE—50 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
ZINC OXIDE—2,600 bgs, London

Los Angeles

ALUMINUM FLUORIDE—635 bgs, Western Chemical Co, Bremen
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—800 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
300 bgs, Antwerp
ANTIMONY REGULUS—70 cs, International Selling Corp, Antwerp
BLANC FIXE—600 bgs, F D Davis Co, Rotterdam
CALCIUM NITRATE—5,000 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Antwerp
CARNAUBA WAX—44 bgs, Chemical Additives, Hamburg
CASEIN—500 bgs, Synkoioid Co, Buenos Aires
COPRA CAKE—6,000 bgs, Paul X Smith, Manila
2,240 bgs, Cargill Inc, Manila
CUTTLEFISH BONE—50 cs, Seed & Feeding Corp, Kobe
DEXTRIN—400 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Rotterdam
EARTH COLORS—1,000 bgs, Naftone Inc, Rotterdam
FERROUS SULFATE—1,420 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Kobe
IRON OXIDE—1,572 bgs, London
META POWDER—100 dms, J G Wiley, Antwerp
METHYLENE CHLORIDE—110 dms, Westco Chemicals Inc, Antwerp
MINERAL WAX—100 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Hamburg
PAPRIKA—750 bgs, T P Gonzales, Hamburg
PARIS WHITE—1,000 bgs, Synkoloid Co, Antwerp
PEATMOSS—700 bls, Atkins Kroll & Co, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—70,778 bbls, Douglas Oil Co, San Lorenzo
4,883 tons, Douglas Oil Co, Aruba
39,573 tons, Standard Oil Co, Dumal
46,000 tons, Palomar Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
POLYVINYL ALCOHOL—800 bgs, Marubeni Iida Co, Kobe
POPPY SEED—50 bgs, R J Spitz, Hamburg
SESAME SEED—200 bgs, Hismoco American Co, San Juan del Sur
SHELLAC—110 bgs, Calcutta
SODIUM BICARBONATE—400 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
SODIUM CYANIDE—350 dms, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
SULFAMIC ACID—100 dms, Westco Chemicals Inc, Antwerp
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,100 bgs, Singapore
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—200 dms, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
WHITING—3,400 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
1,200 bgs, Frank Dow, Antwerp

Philadelphia

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—110 bgs, Rotterdam
AMMONIUM PERSULFATE—100 dms, Rotterdam
ASBESTOS FIBER—1,280 bgs, Chas Kurz & Co, Lourenco Marques
CASEIN—100 bgs, National Casein Co, Melbourne
400 bgs, National Casein Co, Brisbane
800 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Wellington
600 bgs, Pacific National Bank, Melbourne
1,300 bgs, Buenos Aires
CORN STARCH—200 bgs, Banta Corp, Antwerp
FUEL OIL—113,689 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Havana
104,409 bbls, Shell Oil Co, Punta Cardon
99,926 bbls, Shell Oil Co, San Lorenzo

—Continued on page 58

Coatings Materials

With custom smelters quoting three cents higher than primary makers, the prospect of a price advance in copper, to be followed by an advance in oxide, seemed a sure bet last week, though at this writing action had not yet been taken. Copper's strength, first revealed by the 1½ cents advance of two weeks ago which was reflected promptly in oxide, stems from consumers' fears that wage negotiations may give way to strikes that would in turn lead to supply shortages such as occurred last October. Against this background, demand for oxide has also been stepped-up by consumers in order to stay ahead of the likely price advance.

Interludes of warm weather in many parts of the country have encouraged the start of spring cleaning and spring painting. Paint makers last week disclosed their intention to get a head start on this market through stepped-up demand for raw materials. Reporting a livelier demand picture last week were makers of prime pigments, plasticizers and synthetic resins.

Sales of paint, varnish and lacquer, as indicated by the table below, followed the pattern in January that characterized most of last year's market. This will be recognized as a sharp increase in volume, confined almost exclusively to trade sales—that is, consumer paint. For January, trade sales hit $74 million as compared with only $60.2 million the month before, while chemical coatings were virtually unchanged at 48.4 million gallons against December's 48.4 million. Persistence of this pattern would indicate that as of January the economy's industrial segment had not yet fully recovered from the recession, while the consuming area was continuing to improve its already good tone.

Offering prices of Argentine casein were reported unchanged from a week ago. Lack of interest persisted and was explained, as previously, by expectations of consumers that the price would fall still lower. What buying there was remained strictly hand to mouth.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 21, 1958
103.06	103.06	103.08	101.48

For Current Prices see page 8

Prime Pigments

Chrome Colors—Production of chrome colors in December dropped to 2,802 short tons from 2,967 in November. However, the figure was considerably above the 2,272 ton output of December, 1957.

Stocks had climbed to 4,096 tons by December's end, compared with 3,890 on hand thirty days prior.

Copper Oxide—Custom smelters last week posted an advance of 1½c. per pound in copper prices, but at this writing, primary makers had not moved and therefore there was no change in oxide. Quotations were rated firm at the higher levels established a week earlier to offset copper's first advance of 1½. The 100-5,000 lb. bracket listed black copper oxide at 47¾c. per pound, Red type I at 46½c. and type II at 46½c.

Lead Pigments—Both shipments and output of white lead advanced in January, according to a report of Lead Industries Association. Shipments jumped to 993 short tons from the previous month's 635, also out-distancing last January's 831 tons. Output reached 835 tons, as compared with 703 in December and 573 in January a year ago. This made for an appreciable decline in stocks, leaving them at 2,063 tons on February 1, as against 2,063 a month earlier.

Shipments of white lead in oil, at 184 short tons, surpassed December's 142 but fell short of the 217 reported a year earlier. Output was tabbed at 120 tons as compared with 133 in December and 116 in January 1957. Stocks slid to 514 tons from 564 on January 1 and 763 a year ago.

Last week's market brought the beginning of a seasonal upturn in buying interest with interludes of warm weather in many parts of the country and the start of spring paint production. Prices, which have been generally easy this quarter, were steady and unchanged for the week. Two weeks ago white lead was trimmed to reflect cheaper lead. A subsequent rise in lead has been absorbed by producers, at least for the time being, although lead oxide was revised immediately.

Zinc Pigments—Because of its strong attachment to Detroit via the rubber industry, zinc oxide was hit comparatively hard by the 1957 recession. This was borne out by a recent publication of the American Zinc Institute. During the first eleven months of that year, the publication noted, production declined 14 percent and shipments eight percent. Output for the period was tabbed at 120,546 tons of lead-free material and 19,937 tons of leaded for a total of 140,483 tons, and shipments at 125,506 tons of lead-free and 22,033 of leaded for a total of 147,539 tons.

Figures for 1957, while not precisely comparable since they cover the entire year, may be of some use: output at 179,150 tons, including 152,730 tons of lead-free and 26,420 tons of leaded and shipments at 175,203 tons including 151,267 tons of lead-free and 24,203 tons of leaded.

Natural Resins

Copal Gum—Philippine grades met seasonally fair call at 23¾c. to 26c. per pound for pale chips, 33¼c. to 37c. for nubs and 22¾c. to 24c. for sorts, while seeds were priced nominally at 20c. per pound. Pontianak gum moved in moderate volume at 26c. for chips and 37c. to 40c. for nubs as price tone of all copals continued to hold steady at long-established levels.

Dammar Gum — Warmer weather has brought the first definite sign of seasonal buying interest. Prices, reflecting stability at the source held without change last week. Siam was quoted at 30c. to 33c. per pound and Singapore at 36c. to 41c. for No. 1, 29c. to 32c. for No. 2 and 17c. to 19c. for No. 3 dust.

Shellac—Movement of shellac during the first two months was called disappointing by some sources, but recently improved demand has changed the picture noticeably. Supply is rated ample to take care of the approaching coatings season.

Orange grades moved last week at 36c. to 39c. per pound for lemon No. 1, 33c. to 37c. for No. 2 and 32c. to 34c. for superfine. Bleached ran into better-than-fair interest at 46c. per pound for bonedry and 56c. for fully refined in bags, 1,500-lb. lots. These prices have been in effect for the better part of a year, an unprecedented run of steadiness that attests to the effectiveness of Calcutta's floor prices.

Miscellaneous

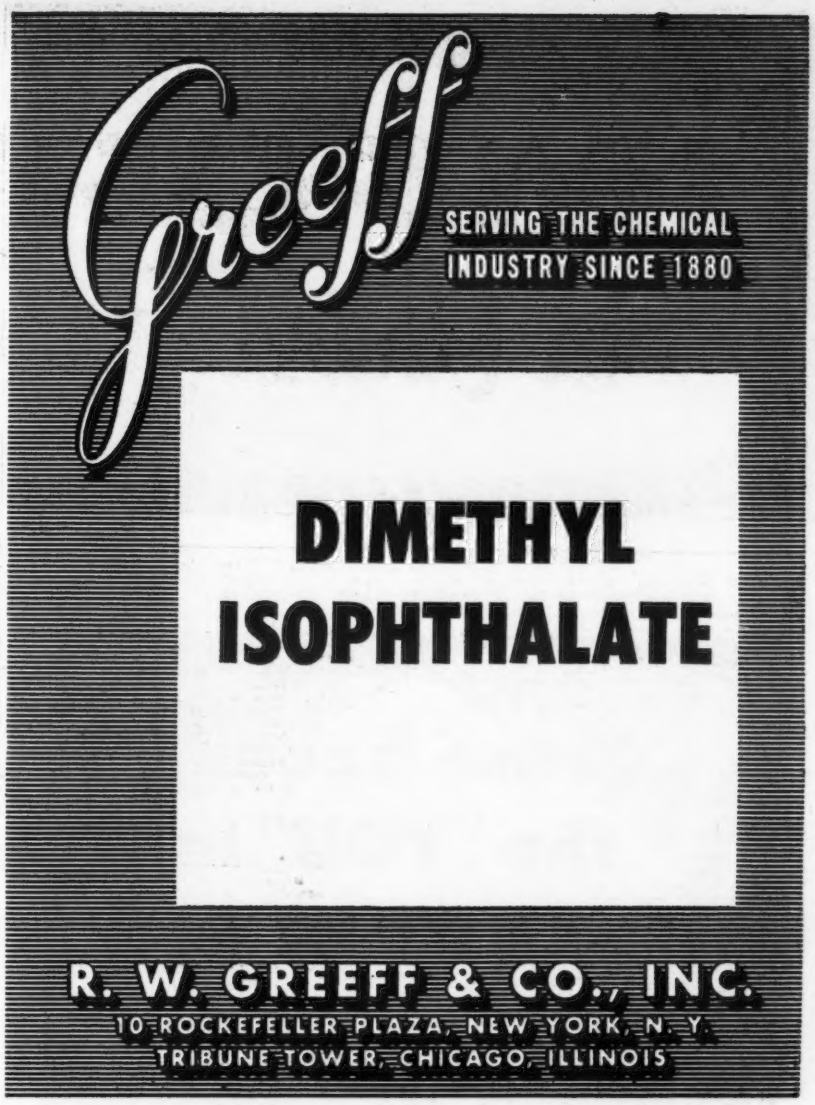
Casein—Offering prices ranged 18c. to 18¼c. per pound, about unchanged from a week ago. Speculative sources were said to be still shading below this level, but failing to attract much buying interest. Lack of interest was said to stem from expectations of lower prices as a result

Coatings Shipments, Output: January

	Factory shipments Dollars		Reported productions Gallons	
	December	January	December	January
Trade sales	$30,200,000	$74,000,000	23,600,000	25,900,000
Industrial sales, total	48,000,000	48,400,000	21,900,000	22,100,000
Paint and Varnish	32,700,000	34,900,000	15,200,000	16,200,000
Lacquer	15,300,000	13,500,000	6,700,000	5,900,000
Overall totals	$168,200,000	$122,400,000	*45,500,000	*48,000,000

Total sales, Jan.-Dec. 1958: $1,616,209,000.

* Detail does not add to total because some respondents reported only total production without indicating allocation as to trade or industrial outlets.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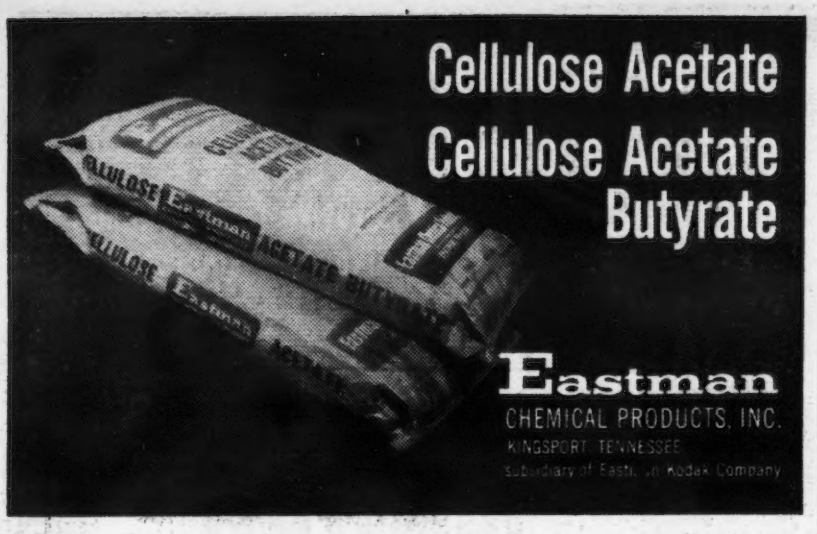

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Coatings Materials

of heavy output in the Argentine. But according to one informed source here, there was not much likelihood of further price decline.

New Zealand and Domestic casein were reported unchanged at levels of long standing. Buying interest remained seasonally fair and continued restricted to actual needs.

Naval Stores

Gum naval stores output during February was reported at 3,960 barrels of turpentine and 12,610 drums of rosin, according to the Department of Agriculture. Production for the crop year through February was 8 percent less than for the same period last season. Production of steam distilled turpentine, at 13,710 barrels, was 1,460 barrels less than for February a year ago, while sulfate turpentine production of 28,830 barrels was about 4,000 barrels larger than for the same month last season. Production of steam distilled and tall oil rosin totaled 94,930 and 28,820 drums, respectively. Gum turpentine stocks on February 28, 1959, were down to 21,870 barrels. Stocks of gum rosin on February 28 were reported at 535,030 drums, down 14,270 drums from the month before, while wood rosin stocks, at 81,560 drums, were down 4,880 drums.

Pine Gum—For the week ended March 7 the average price per standard barrel of commercial crude pine gum was reported at $24.21 as compared with $23.40 the previous week and $20.82 a year ago. The volume of gum delivered to plants amounted to 703 barrels as against the previous week's 527 and 922 a year ago. Content per barrel averaged 8.62 gallons of turpentine and 296.2 pounds of rosin. Gum grading percentages ranged as follows: WW, 2; WG, 3; N, 23; M, 65; and K and below, 2.

Rosin — Business volume remained skimpy during the week ended March 13, in spite of a brisk rally on Friday, when sales reached more than double the total for the previous four days. Price continued firm and supply tight, the Service said. Overall sales, at 1,068 drum equivalents, were distributed among drums, 42.4 percent; bags, 14.5 percent and export drums, 43.1 percent. Sales for the previous week totaled 1,361 drums.

Turpentine—Tankcar market was firm and higher on light turnover during the week ended March 13, according to Agricultural Marketing Service. Supply for prompt shipment was said to be short in some areas. Sales totaled 24,800 gallons, including 35.5 percent exports.

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. Mar.13	Mon. Mar. 16	Tues. Mar. 17	Wed. Mar. 18	Thurs. Mar. 19
Drums—					
K	$8.60	...	...	...	...
M	8.60	...	...	...	$8.90
WG	8.90	...	...	...	...
WW	9.30	...	...	...	...
Bags—					
K	8.24[1]	...	...	...	...

Tankcars (for week ended March 19), M or better, $8.00.

Sales, USDA
762* No Sales 80*[2] No Sales 240*

New York
(Per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
WW, $10.40; WG, $9.85; K-M, $9.75.

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.528	.53	.528	.527	.54
Sales	12,000¶	4,000¶	28,000¶	10,000¶	8,000¶

* Drums equivalent, ¶ Gallons, ‡ Average price.

[1] K or better.
[2] Tankcar.

Polyvinyl Fluoride 'Type R' Being Marketed for Lab Use

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., is marketing "Type R" polyvinyl fluoride film in developmental quantities.

Production of the material is being carried out in a semi-works facility in Buffalo, N.Y. Developed a year ago when production was on a laboratory scale, duPont says the new transparent film has "outstanding" weathering characteristics coupled with "excellent" chemical resistance and mechanical strength.

DuPont Places Handicap

—Continued from page 4

tribution and sale of the duPont holdings would cause a market evaluation of GM shares "somewhere in the area of 20 percent to 25 percent below where the stock might have sold if divestment were not ordered."

In the case of duPont stock, Mr. Emerson estimated an even greater impact. He warned that shares would have to sell at a minimum of 25 percent under what they otherwise would have sold for in order to find buyers.

In both instances, he added, the price action would be the largest at the beginning of the ten-year divestiture period. Should the divestiture period be extended to twenty years, he added upon inquiry from an attorney," the market impact on GM shares would be in the neighborhood of 12 to 15 percent and in the case of duPont stock, at least 15 percent."

Mr. Emerson also expressed the opinion that the proposed divestment would impose a "very severe handicap" for any duPont equity financing.

National Lead Promotes Two to Sales Positions

Ray J. Ferree and John K. Campbell have been promoted to new posts with National Lead Company, New York.

Mr. Ferree, manager of pigment and chemical sales for the St. Louis, Mo., branch, becomes special representative of National Lead in charge of technical sales and promotion of the recently-developed metal protective paint pigment, "M50," to local, state and federal government agencies.

Mr. Campbell, presently manager of the paint, pigments and chemicals division of the southwestern branch, has been named manager of the pigments and chemicals division of the St. Louis and southwestern branches of National Lead.

Searle Appoints Searle

William L. Searle has been named director of medical service of G. D. Searle & Co., Chicago. He is the great-grandson of Gideon D. Searle, founder of the firm. Dr. Searle succeeds Harry M. Smith, who is retiring.

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Obituaries

Hibbard O. Ball

Hibbard O. Ball, executive vice-president of Pitman-Moore Company, Indianapolis, Ind., died March 13 in Toronto, Canada. He was fifty-four years old.

Mr. Ball joined the firm in 1927 and in 1934 was put in charge of eastern sales. Following World War II he was made Pitman-Moore's director of purchases and in 1946 was appointed assistant secretary of the firm's parent company, Allied Laboratories, Inc. In 1947 he was made secretary of Pitman-Moore.

Mr. Ball was elected to the board of directors of Allied Laboratories in 1950, and the same year was appointed executive vice-president of Pitman-Moore. At the time of his death he was also secretary of Allied Laboratories.

Paul W. Litchfield

Paul Weeks Litchfield, former president and chairman of the board of directors of Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, died March 18 in Phoenix, Ariz. He was eighty-three years old.

Mr. Litchfield joined Goodyear in 1900 as superintendent of production development and engineering. He was named factory manager in 1911, and four years later became a vice-president of the firm.

In 1926 he became president of Goodyear and in 1930 was elected head of the firm's board. He relinquished the presidency in 1940 but held onto his chairmanship until last year. At the time of his death he held the title of honorary board chairman of Goodyear.

Richard E. Doolittle, vice-president of Sterling Drug Company's Glenbrook Laboratories Division, New York, died March 18 in Danbury, Conn. He was sixty-three years old.

Harry D. Frueauff, a retired top executive of Cities Service who served as a director of many companies in that firm's system, died March 16 in New York. He was eighty-three years old.

Harry Lincoln Noyes, a former chief engineer of Union Carbide Company, New York, died March 15 in Niagara Falls, N. Y. He was ninety-one years old. Mr. Noyes joined Carbide in 1898 and remained with the firm forty years.

Edward T. O'Grady, manager of the gum division of Morningstar-Paisley, Inc., New York, died March 18 in Staten Island, N. Y. He was forty-one years old.

H. Russ VanVleck, chairman of the board of Northern New Jersey Oil Company and also president of Petroleum Carriers, Inc., both of Newark, N. J., died March 15 in Montclair, N. J. He was sixty-eight years old.

French Plastics to Climb

French plastics production is expected to jump 250 percent above 1956, according to the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce. Last year output was 25 percent more than '56.

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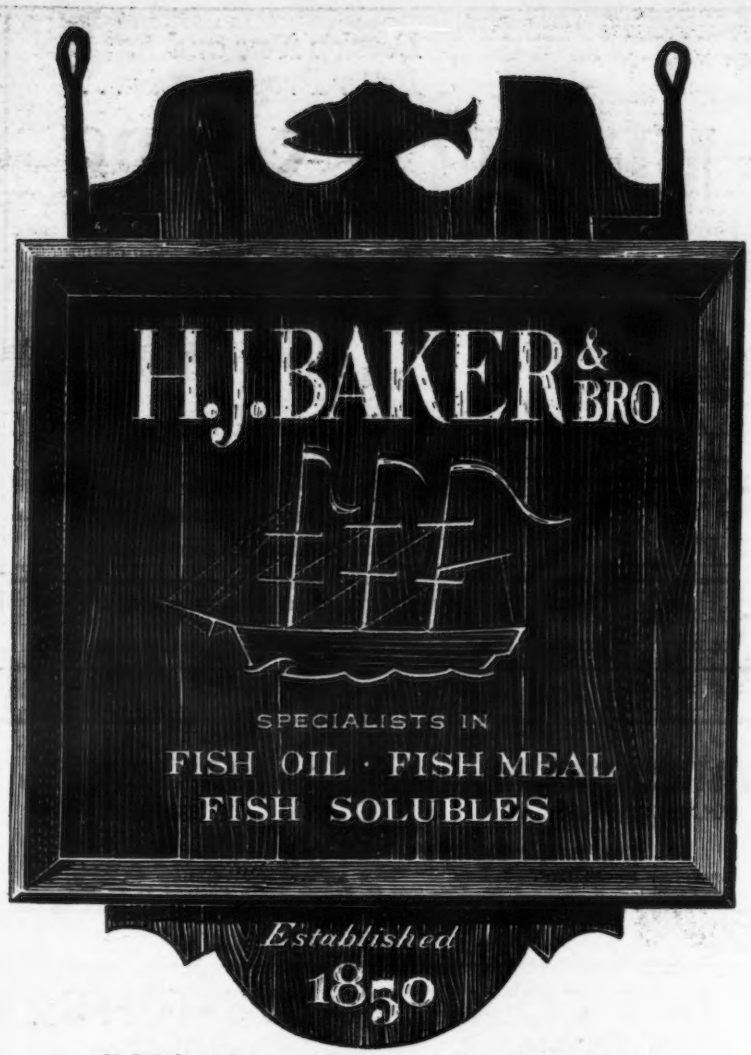

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Vegetable oils were featured last week by a flurry of liquidation of soybean oil futures following the Department of Agriculture's report that farmers planned to produce 23,172,000 acres of soybeans in 1959. While this prospective planting would indicate a seven percent decline from the previous year's acreage, a deeper cut had been expected by the trade. Bearish sentiment also touched cash soybean oils at the close with both crude and refined declining ¼ cent per pound.

Cottonseed oil futures moved in a narrow range and closed barely steady, while cash oils displayed a soft undertone and declined ⅛ cent per pound, with bids running ⅛ cent below asking prices. Tung oil again advanced ¼ cent per pound, as did Oiticica. Both materials are in light supply.

Peanut oil displayed a nervous tone, losing ⅛ cent per pound, and regaining it Friday. Brazilian castor oil repeated the previous week's ¼ cent advance, reflecting a strong primary market. Domestic grades were well held at prevailing levels. Consumers of linseed oil continued to step-up withdrawals against old contracts, and new commitments were accordingly sparse. Flaxseed market was featured by stepped-up export interest, which moved some material at prices 5 cents over crushers' bids.

Firm undertone, due to tight supply at primary sources, continued to feature coconut oil but high prices kept most consumers on the sidelines. Bids on copra ran $2.50 below asking prices forcing sellers to trim prices accordingly.

Palm oil was again higher due to continued political unrest in Africa and brisker European demand. This strengthened replacements, and sellers advanced quotations ½ cent per pound. Olive oil was also higher last week, reflecting brisk demand by Italian consumers.

Fats and greases exhibited a mixed trend, with lard sharply higher, choice white grease easier, and edible tallow higher by ¼ cent per pound under active demand. Quotations of yellow grease and inedible tallow were steady and unchanged.

Price Trends

Advanced

Castor oil, Braz., ¾c. per lb.
Corn oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Lard, cash, ½c. per lb.
Linseed meal, ext., $3 per ton.
Olive oil, 5c. per gallon.
Oiticica oil, ¼c. per lb.
Palm oil, ¼c. per lb.
Peanut meal, old process, $1 per ton.
Tallow, edible, ¼c. per lb.
Tung oil, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Copra, $2.50 per ton.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed meal, Memphis, $3 per ton.
Grease, choice, white, ⅛c. per lb.
Soybean oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 21, 1958
112.36	113.35	115.77	114.70

For Current Prices see page 8

Vegetable Oils

Castor Oil—Brazilian oil strengthened again last week and trade took place at higher quotations. Imported No. 1 Brazilian oil sold at 15¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery, up ¼c. Domestic grades were well held at prevailing levels.

Import of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:

	Pounds	
	Castor Beans	Castor Oil
Last week	10,176	1,924,000
Previous week	.....	1,300,000
Corresponding week, 1958	.....	626,000
Total this year	6,217,300	16,202,000
Corresponding period, 1958	7,223,550	20,062,000

Coconut Oil—Prices were unchanged in this market. Consumers remained mostly on the sidelines due to currently high cost. Crude was available at 19¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, first half April shipment; 19⅝c., same basis second half April and 19½c., May. Tankcars were firmly held at 20¾c. per pound, New York basis, March and later delivery.

Corn Oil—Good buying interest caused crude to advance again. Sales took place at 11⅝c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt delivery, up ¼c. per pound. Refined sold at 15.35c., tankcars, New York basis.

Cottonseed Oil—Futures remained barely steady on the New York Produce Exchange last week with prices moving in a narrow range. Trading volume totaled lower than a week ago, reflecting buyers' caution. While sentiment was mixed, the accent was said to be on the bearish side due to expectations of large acreage.

Trade in cash cottonseed oil was also light as buyers continued to bid ⅛c. below asking prices. Crude was sold at 11⅛c. in the Southeast, 10⅞c. in the Valley with some buyers holding out for 10¾c. and 10⅝c. in Waco, with some bids running ½c. lower. Price at Waco was off ⅛c. per pound at 10½c.

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, March 20, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per pound		
May	191	13.00	12.89	12.90S
July	87	12.90	12.76	12.78S
Sept.	32	12.56	12.44	12.46B&A
Oct.	11	12.40	12.32	12.32@12.37
Dec.	77	12.37	12.23	12.26@12.29
Mar. (1960)	14	12.50	12.35	12.30S
May (1960)	11	12.50	12.35	12.33@12.38

Total sales and switches 423 contracts.

Linseed—Consumers stepped-up withdrawals against old contracts, while new business declined accordingly, with sales confined to small lots for replacement needs. Raw oil was quoted at 12.8c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Minneapolis, March through June delivery and 13c., July and later.

Flaxseed—Crushers held bids at $2.95 per bushel, but a sizable volume was traded 5c. above this level to meet a flurry of export interest.

Minneapolis—There was a flurry of interest in cash flaxseed for delivery at the head of the lakes and a sizable total traded at 5c. a bushel over crushers' bids for Minneapolis. Exporters are credited with the Duluth Superior activity. Bids by crushers were unchanged at $2.95 a bushel, the same level that has prevailed for nearly a month. Processors apparently have ample supplies for nearby needs and were reluctant to raise bids. Government report on planting intentions of farmers indicated a reduction in acreage about in line with trade expectations. According to the report 3,678,000 acres will be planted to flaxseed in 1959, 91.6% of 1958 acreage. Spot market at Minneapolis was bare of offerings and to-arrive bookings were confined to scattered trucklots. Arrivals for all accounts totaled 36 cars, compared with 46 a year ago. Shipped were 16 cars, against 13 last year.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments
	1958-59	1957-58	1958-59
Past week	63,000	80,500	28,000
Since Sept. 1	10,069,250	13,058,750	1,626,750

Oiticica—This market advanced again reflecting scarcity of supply and the ¼c. boost in tung oil. Material was moved at 18¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Drums were advanced to 20¼c. to 20½c. per pound, spot, depending upon quantity.

Olive—Market in Tunisia firmed last week under brisk sales to Italian consumers. Spot oil was raised 5c. to $2.25 to $2.35 per gallon, drums, duty paid, as to quality and quantity. Although prompt shipment held unchanged at $52 to $53 per 100 kilos, new drums, c. and f. New York, the outside figure began to predominate.

Business in Spanish oil continued spotty and confined to prompt shipment, which was maintained at $57 per 100 kilos, f.o.b. shipping points. Spot oil was available at $2.40 to $2.50 per gallon, same basis as Tunisian.

Palm—Brisker European demand, together with political disturbances in Africa, caused prices in the source market to advance, which further strengthened replacements. Drums were boosted to 14.85c. to 15.85c. per pound, spot, depending upon quantity, and tankcars to 12.6c., both up ½c. per pound.

Peanut—Limited stocks proved sufficient to meet last week's demand. Sales of crude were reported at 12¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt ship-

Oils, Fats and Waxes

ment. Refined was also lower at 15.35c., tankcars, New York basis.

Soybean Oil—Trading was irregular and prices lost ¼c. per pound at the close. Sales were reported at 9¼c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, for crude. Refined salad encountered spotty demand at 11½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Tung—Market was strong and ¼c. per pound higher, with sales reported at 21⅞c. per pound, tankcars, New York, for prompt and later delivery. Supplies were limited and well held. Drums were quoted at 23⅜c. to 23⅝c. per pound, spot, as to quantity, and domestic oil at 21⅜c., tankcars, f.o.b. mills.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal — Trading continued slow with resale offerings and mill offerings together proving more than enough to fill the slow demand. Prices for 41 percent, sacked, ranged $61.50, Memphis; $65 Alabama; $66.50, Georgia; and $67, South Carolina area.

Linseed Meal—Most crushers were out of the market due to low supply. Excellent demand was reported for nearby.

Minneapolis.—There was excellent demand for nearby supplies of linseed meal and supplies were extremely tight. Production continued slow and most crushers were out of the market. Withdrawals against old contracts were active. Prices on extracted meal advanced $3 a ton for March delivery while April moved up $5 a ton and May-June shipment was unchanged. Expeller meal was unavailable before last-half May. Extracted linseed meal, 34 percent, was held at $75.50 for March-April shipment; $70.50 for May-June. Old process expeller meal, 32 percent, was quoted at $76 a ton for late May through June.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:

	1958-59	1957-58
Past week	8,040,000	13,620,000
Since Sept. 1	372,320,000	398,040,000

Soybean Meal — Improved demand for nearby supplies sparked moderate recovery in this market, prices regaining $1.50 to $2 from the low. Volume of trading was limited, especially on the eastern trunk line which has been the dullest outlet for several weeks. Western market was comparatively firm and there were reports that feed business is improving. Soybean meal, 44 percent, was held at $53 a ton, unrestricted, bulk, Decatur, for prompt shipment; $57 for April and $57.50 for May-September.

Peanut Meal — Good demand pushed prices $1 per ton higher. Supplies were just about sufficient to meet the demand. Sacked meal, 45 percent, was moved at $63 from Alabama and Georgia shipping points.

Fish Oils

Cod—In spite of dull buying interest, market held steady and unchanged at 9c. to 9½c. per pound, as to quantity, for spot oil in drums.

Menhaden—Crude was quiet and ⅛c. lower at 7½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works. Refined grades were in moderate request for prompt needs. Light-pressed fish was quoted at 10½c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Miscellaneous

Copra—Weak undertone persisted for most of the session due to buyers' resistance to high cost. Bidding ran $2.50 below asking prices. At the close, sellers trimmed quotations $2.50 per ton, and trade took place on this basis. Material was sold at $262.50 per ton c.i.f. Pacific ports, and $267.50 per ton, c.i.f. Atlantic gulf ports.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Choice white was slightly easier, selling at 7⅝c. to 7¾c. per pound, tanks, delivered, while yellow held unchanged at 7c. to 7⅛c., according to acid. Moderate trade was reported.

Lard — Buying interest increased and carried prices higher. Cash lard closed at 1010c. per pound, drums, Chicago, an advance of ½ cent for the week.

Tallow—Edible advanced ¼c. per pound under active demand, while inedible held steady at the higher levels reached a week earlier. Sales of edible were reported at 8½c. to 8¾c. per pound, as to quantity. Bleachable fancy was offered on the basis of 7½c. to 7⅝c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, as to quantity. Prime moved at 7¼c. to 7⅜c.; special at 7⅛c. to 7¼c. and No. 1 at 7c. to 7⅛c., same basis. Guaranteed fancy was steady at 8⅞c. per pound, drums and 7¾c., bulk.

Waxes

Beeswax met fair demand, and prices, though firm, were without change. A strong replacement market in Brazil continued to exert a stabilizing influence on local prices of Carnauba wax, which held steady and unchanged for the second consecutive week. No. 3 ceara moved at 73c. to 74c. per pound, spot as to quantity, with parnahyba 2c. higher. Refined ceara and parnahyba both ranged 81c. to 82c. per pound, same basis, while yellow No. 1 crude was held at $1.10 to $1.12 per pound. spot and parnahyba at $1.12 to $1.14, as to quantity.

Textile Research Inst. To Meet on March 23-24

The Textile Research Institute will hold its twenty-ninth annual meeting March 23-24 at the Commodore hotel in New York.

Sir Hugh Stott Taylor, president of the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation and dean emeritus of the graduate school of Princeton University, guest speaker at the March 23 luncheon, will talk on graduate education in the national interest.

Topics to be covered at the first days meeting will include research findings in 1958 and patent aspects of research; also included in the program will be the presentation of three papers: "Thermal Effects in Tire Cord Materials," by John O. Wood, Dunlop Rubber Company, Birmingham, England; "A Third Dimension in Weaving," by L. H. Corzine, Raymond De-Icer Corporation, and "Elimination of Odors in Resin-Finished Fabrics," by M. Earl Heard, vice-president for research of the West Point Manufacturing Company.

On March 24, both the morning and afternoon sessions will be occupied with the presentation of a symposium on "New Developments and Potentials of Melt-Spun Organic Fibers."

Texas Gulf Follows

—Continued from page 5

according to Texas Gulf. A permit has been obtained from the US Corps of Engineers and a contract has been let with Standard Dredging Corporation, Galveston, Tex. Brown & Root, Inc., of Houston, will engineer the job.

According to the New York firm, plans call for construction of a 3,600 foot canal, thirty-six feet deep, capable of handling a 15,000 ton tanker, to connect the Neches River with the company's storage area. At the foot of the storage area a turning basin will be dredged.

The $3 million project, consisting of the channel, turning basin, docks and other facilities, will be contained entirely on Texas Gulf Sulphur Company's property and will enable the company to handle both molten and solid sulfur shipments more efficiently, it was added.

Molten shipments were initiated from this terminal last April when a two-barge integrated tow moved 5,000 long tons of molten sulfur shipments. Engineering design for the conversion of sea-going vessels for this service is now in progress.

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Cane Wax 511	176-180	2 Max.	Brown	Veg.
Carols 262	195-200	3-5	Brown	Spec. Proc. Petr. Wax
Paraffin	All Grades	Fully Refined		Cryst.

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Squier Rotary Atmospheric Dryer with Stainless Shell, 30"x20'.
Hersey Rotary Gas Fired Dryer 5'x26' counter current type.
Stainless Lined Rotary Dryer; 50"x20' with Burner, and all accessories.
Louisville Rotary Kiln; 41"x15'.
Bagley Sewell Double Drum Dryer 28"x60" with all accessories.
Buflovak Double Drum Dryer 40"x120". Carrier Silica-Gel Dehumidifier #8RG.
Ft. Wayne Sterilizer 61"x124" with agitator and 5 HP motor.
American Sterilizer 30"x48"x54".
2 Monel Lab. Sterilizers; 16"x24" (1) electrically heated (1) by gas.

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Monsanto Polyethylene Okay, Western Electric Tests Show

Western Electric Company has added Monsanto Chemical Company's polyethylene 14202 black to its approved telephone cable jacketing materials.

A high molecular weight telephone cable jacketing compound,14202 black successfully passed several months of laboratory and field performance tests required to meet the company's material specification. Carbon black dispersion, stress crack resistance, gel content and processability were among the properties examined in many blends of Monsanto's materials in order to determine uniformity of quality.

The Western Electric tests establish specifications to insure an estimated cable service life of thirty years or longer, Monsanto says.

Chemical Plant

—Continued from page 7

is responsible for only a fraction of the local odor problem."

Harry McClure, board chairman of MCA, opened the conference with this statement:

"If we are at fault lets admit it and then do something about it."

Mr. McClure, vice-president of Union Carbide Corporation, New York, recommended that industry, research departments, control agencies, the Public Health Service and others concerned with pollution abatement should confer more frequently, exchange information more readily and suggest corrective measures more candidly.

Air pollutant dust deposited on Cincinnati is now 50 percent less than in 1947, when the city adopted its air pollution control ordinances, according to Charles W. Gruber, an engineer employed by the Air Pollution Control Bureau of that city. He pointed out that the Cincinnati area has experienced a reduction of 90 percent in visible smoke violations as compared with 1946.

"In our annual inspection program," he said, "we find less than 5 percent of the plants with major pollution causing defects compared with 25 percent in 1949 when we first introduced the annual inspection program."

Mist Collectors Solving Problem

Fiber bed mist collectors are solving Monsanto Chemical Company's sub-micron air pollution problem, according to J. A. Brink, jr.

A research program by Monsanto's inorganic chemicals division research department at St. Louis, has resulted in the installation of fiber bed mist collectors at a number of Monsanto plants, he said. "These mist collectors" he added "have proved highly effective in the elimination of air pollution by sub-micron particles. They are practical and economical for use in large-scale plants."

Use of stabilization basins or oxidation ponds for the biological oxidation of chemical wastes was described by W. M. Steinfeldt of Eastman Kodak Company and J. T. Garrett of Monsanto.

A stabilization basin or oxidation pond was described as an impoundment with a controlled depth, usually of five feet, where biological growth is encouraged for the ultimate consumption of organic contaminants as food. Each acre of pond surface is calculated to remove approximately fifty pounds of biological-oxygen-demand load each day. Therefore, for a plant requiring a 10,000 pound BOD/day removal, a 200-acre stabilization basin is required.

A two-stage knitted wire-mesh filter is the most satisfactory stack escape-gas demister for plants producing 98 per cent sulfuric acid, O. D. Massey of Stauffer Chemical Company said.

Mr. Massey reported that Stauffer had reached this conclusion after extensive experimentation with a variety of devices designed to trap acid particles persent in escape gases.

Imports at US Ports

—Continued from page 52

GLUE—450 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Rotterdam
GRAPHITE—400 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Tamatave
1,544 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Tamatave
600 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Trondheim
MAGNESITE—750 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Rotterdam
NAPHTHA—176,146 bbls, Texas Oil Co, Pointa Pierre
PEATMOSS—2,200 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Aarhus
500 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
500 bls, Phila National Bank, Hamburg
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—279,206 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
379,405 bbls, Texas Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
137,753 bbls, Texas Oil Co, Trinidad
150,498 bbls, Texas Oil Co, Pamatacual
132,093 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Bachaquero
128,198 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Maracaibo
115,721 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Aruba
120,581 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
362,551 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
115,006 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Los Piedras
POTASSIUM NITRATE—120 bgs, Bremen
QUEERACHO EXTRACT—600 bgs, Tan American Corp, Buenos Aires
RAPESEED—330 bgs, Phila Seed Co, Rotterdam
SODIUM ANTIMONIATE—500 bgs, Dorf International, Hamburg
SODIUM NITRATE—2,000 tons, Guaranty Trust Co, Tocopilla
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—300 bgs, Riches Nelson, Rotterdam
VANILLA BEANS—20 cs, Chemical Bank, Cristobal
47 cs, Penna Banking Co, Cristobal
36 cs, Camax Co, Vera Cruz
139 cs, Tamatave
WATTLE EXTRACT—990 bgs, Olsen Importing Co, Beira
ZIRCON SAND—1,989 bgs, Frank Samuel & Co, Brisbane
1,995 bgs, International Mineral & Chemical Corp, Brisbane
997 bgs, Import Export Co, Sydney
4,997 bgs, Brisbane
995 bgs, Sydney

San Francisco

ASBESTOS FIBER—5,073 bgs, Hong Kong
BONEMEAL—9,841 tons, Consolidated Chemical Industries, Buenos Aires
CALCIUM NITRATE—2,500 bgs, Wilson & Geo Meyer & Co, Heroya
CASEIN—100 bgs, Pacific National Bank, Buenos Aires
500 bgs, Eugenio Lang, Buenos Aires
800 bgs, J R Spellacy, Sydney
150 bgs, Paul A Dunkel, Rotterdam
CASSIA—167 bls, Marine Clearing House, Saigon
125 bls, Saigon
COCONUT OIL—300 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Manila
COPPERAS—510 bgs, P W Bellingall, Kobe
COPRA—1,300 tons, Cargill Inc, Cebu
400 tons, Cargill Inc, Iloilo
300 tons, Paul % Smith, Iloilo
DEXTRIN—100 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
EARTH COLORS—675 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
FISHMEAL—2,174 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Ilo
2,000 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Chancay
6,000 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Huarmey
2,000 bgs, L Watgen, Chimbote
2,174 bgs, Callao
OLIVE OIL—52 dms, R Vannucci Co, Cadiz
52 dms, Bank of California, Cadiz
PARRAFIN WAX, REFINED—667 cs, Warwick Wax Co, Yokohama
PEATMOSS—500 bls, Atkins Kroll & Co, Bremen
500 bls, Lastreto Phillips, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—39,253 tons, Standard Oil Co, Dumai
POLYVINYL ALCOHOL—418 bgs, Marubeni Iida Co, Kobe
POTASSIUM NITRATE—300 bgs, Mattoon & Co, Bremerhaven
RUTILE SAND—201 bgs, Brisbane
SODIUM TRICHLOROACETATE—310 dms, T H Davis & Co, Hamburg
UREA—2,500 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Antwerp

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1—AT&M 26" suspended Centrifuge, perforated basket, 316 S.S.
2—Oliver 8' x 8' Precoat rubber covered Rotary Vacuum Filters.
4—Sperry 36" rubber covered Plate & Frame Filters, 30 chambers.
4—Sperry 36" cast iron Plate & Frame Filters, 30 chambers.
2—Sperry 42" aluminum Recessed Filters, 36 chambers.
4—Shriver 36" wood Plate & Frame Filters, 44 chambers.
5—Struthers-Wells 8' dia. x 24' high rubber lined Vacuum. Crystallizers.

PULVERIZERS AND MILLS

1—Mikro Pulverizer, 3TH, motor driven.
2—Abbe 5' x 16' brick lined Mills.
3—30" dia. Stainless Steel Micronizers complete with Hoppers, Conveyors, etc.

KILNS AND DRYERS

1—Traylor 11' x 155' Rotary Kiln, 7/8" shell welded, 2 tires.
1—Vulcan 8' x 125' Rotary Kiln, 3/4" shell riveted, 2 tires.
1—Vulcan 8' x 50' Rotary Kiln, 5/8" shell welded, 2 tires.
2—Rennenberg 6' x 60' Rotary Kilns, 5/8" shell riveted.
1—Proctor & Schwartz 8' wide x 60' long Conveyor Dryer, Stainless Steel Belt.

RUBBER LINED TANKS

4—3400 gal. 8' x 8' with Nettco Turbo Agitators, 15 HP motors.
1—4000 gal. 10' x 7'6" with Nettco Turbo Agitator, 10 HP motor.
1—4500 gal. 9' x 9' with Nettco Turbo Agitator, 3 HP motor.
1—5000 gal. 9' x 10' with Nettco Turbo Agitator, 15 HP motor.
5—8500 gal. Vertical Storage, 8'6" x 16' x 8' cone.
1—10,500 gal. Horizontal Storage, 10' x 18'.
1—13,000 gal. Horizontal Storage 8' x 35'.

STEEL TANKS

4—2000 gal. 7' x 7' with Nettco Turbo Agitators, 10 HP motors.
1—3000 gal. 8' x 8' with patterson Turbo Agitator, 10 HP motor.
1—5200 gal. 10' x 9' with Patterson Turbo Agitator, 10 HP motor.
15—Storage Tanks: 3800; 6000; 9000; 10,000; 15,000; 47,000 gals.

OTHER ITEMS

3—Worthington, I.R. Compressors: 1000, 500 & 365 cfm, 30 psi.
4—Worthington, I.R. Vacuum pumps, 1000 and 500 cfm.
11—Steel Buildings 20' to 80' trusses.
2—Shepard Niles 20 ton Overhead Cranes.
7—Dorr Thickeners; and 16' dia. with Tanks.
15—Nettco WT37, WT27, Agitator Drives, 10 & 15 HP.
1—Bemis 50#' Bag Packer with Sewing Machine, Conveyor and Flattener.
125—LaBour, Durco, Worthite, Duriron and Stainless Steel Centrifugal Pumps 2" to 6" with motors.

PARTIAL LIST OF VALUES • SEND FOR CIRCULAR

REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES FOR INSPECTION

BRILL EQUIPMENT COMPANY
2401 Third Ave., New York 51, N.Y. Tel.: CYpress 2-5703

JUST PURCHASED

1—Vulcan 24" dia. x 34' 316 S.S. Sieve Plate Column.
1—750 gal. 347 S.S. Vacuum Receiver.
1—Vulcan 2' dia. x 14' 316 S.S. Bubble Cap Column.
6—Struthers Wells 2000 gal. 316 S.S. Jacketed Agitated Reactors.
2—Struthers Wells 1000 gal. 316 S.S. Jacketed Agitated Reactors.

REACTORS — EVAPORATORS — CONDENSERS — TANKS

1—1500 gal. Pfaudler, glass lined, jacketed, agitated Reactor.
1—500 gal. Walters, 304 S.S. jacketed, agitated Reactor, 4' x 5'.
1—1400 gal. Blaw-Knox, steel, jacketed, agitated Reactor.
1—550 sq. ft. Buflovak, monel, single effect Evaporator.
1—250 sq. ft. Buflovak, 304 S.S. forced circulation Evaporator.
1—20 sq. ft. Buflovak, 304 S.S. forced circulation Evaporator.
1—3500 gal. 304 S.S., jacketed, agitated Tank, 9' x 7'.
1—7500 gal. 316 S.S. Vertical Storage Tank, 7' x 25', 50 PSI.
1—20,000 gal. 347 S.S. Vertical Storage Tank, 12' x 23'.
1—750 gal. nickel clad Mixing Tank, 125# internal, with nickel coils.
1—4000 gal. Haveg, vertical Tank, 8' x12'.
1—12,000 gal. horizontal, steel Pressure Tank, 7'6" x 36', 200 psi.
8—Stainless Heat Exchangers: 1220, 942, 786, 536, 396, 315, 250, 157 sq. ft.
1—24" dia. x 35', 304 S.S. Bubble Cap Column.
1—30" dia. x 20', 304 S.S. Bubble Cap Column.

CENTRIFUGES

1—Bird 18" x 28", 316 S.S. Solid Bowl, Continuous.
1—Bird 24" x 38", Monel, Solid Bowl, Continuous.
1—Bird 18" x 28", steel, Solid Bowl, NEW.
2—Sharples PY14, PN14, Super-D-Canters, 316 S.S.
1—Sharples H2 Nozzlejector, 15 HP, 304 S.S.
1—Bird 40" suspended, 347 S.S., perforated basket.
1—Bird 40" suspended, rubber covered, perforated basket.
1—Hercules 40" center-slung, rubber covered, perforated basket.
1—Tolhurst 30", 304 S.S., underdriven, perforated basket.
2—Sharples #16, 304 S.S., 3 HP motor.

FILTERS

1—Oliver 5'3" x 8' Steel Rotary Vacuum, vapor-tite housing.
1—Sparkler 33S28 Filter, 150 sq. ft., 304 S.S.
1—Niagara 36H110 horizontal Filter, 110 sq. ft., 304 S.S.
1—Sparkler 33-S-17 steel Filter, 92 sq. ft.
1—#12 Sweetland Filter, 48 leaves, 3" centers, 640 sq. ft.
2—#10 Sweetland Filters, 27 leaves, 4" centers, 250 sq. ft.

DRYERS

1—Devine Vacuum Shelf with 19—59" x 78" shelves.
1—Devine Vacuum Shelf with 10—40" x 43" shelves.
2—Overton 42" x 120", Atmospheric, Double Drum.
2—Devine 5' x 12', 4' x 9', Atmospheric, Single Drum.
1—Buflovak 3' x 20' Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 316 S.S., Unused.
2—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube, 5' x 20', 6' x 50'.
1—Rotary Kiln, 9' x 130'.
4—Rotary Dryers, 4' x 40', 6' x 50', 5'6" x 50', 5' x 30'.
2—Link Belt, 7'5" x 25' Monel, 6'4" x 24', 316 S.S., Roto Louvre Dryers.
3—Louisville 8' x 50' Stainless Steel Lined Rotary Dryers.
2—Vulcan 7' x 80' Rotary Dryers.

MIXERS

1—Baker Perkins #16TRM, 150 gal., jacketed, sigma blades, Vacuum, 50 HP motor.
5—Baker Perkins #15 JIM2, 100 gal. jacketed, sigma blades, 20 HP motors, UNUSED.
5—Day "Cincinnatus" double arm, 250 and 100 gal.
3—1500# Powder Mixers, 7 1/2 HP XP motor.
3—Steel, jacketed Powder Mixers; 50, 225 and 350 cu. ft.

MISCELLANEOUS

2—Kent, Ross, 6" x 14" Three Roll Mills.
3—Swenson Walker Continuous Crystallizers, 24" x 30' sections.
3—25 ton Freon Refrigeration Units.
4—Rotex Sifters: 40" x 84", 60" x 84".
3—Robinson Gyratory Sifters, 30" x 104", Triple Deck.
8—Stokes DD2, R4, T, "R" and "F" Tablet Presses.
10—Nash Vacuum Pumps: H6, L5, L3, TS7, #2, MD572.
25—Chlorimet, Durimet and Duriron Centrifugal Pumps, 1 1/2" to 6".

Partial List of Values — Send for News Flash!

Representative on Premises for Inspection

TEXAS OFFICE: 4101 San Jacinto St., Houston 4, Texas — Tel.: JAckson 6-1351

BRILL EQUIPMENT COMPANY
2401 Third Ave., New York 51, N.Y. Tel. CYpress 2-5703

JUST PURCHASED

1—Denver 4' x 10' Ball Mill, 60 HP, new gears, liners, balls.
3—Pfaudler 750 gal. Glass Lined Reactors, Excellent Condition.
1—1400 gal. Horiz. Tank, T316 SS, ASME 175#.
1—Buflovak 32" x 52" Double Drum Dryer, atm.
1—Tolhurst 26" susp. centrifugal, perf. basket, 1954.
1—American 42" x 120" Double Drum Dryer—atm.
3—Baker Perkins 50 gal. sigma-blade jacketed Mixers.
3—Jaw Crushers: 20" x 6", 18" x 9", 11" x 15".
1—4' dia. Turbulaire Spray Dryer, T304 SS.
1—Heat Exchanger, 800 sq. ft., T316 SS, 250 PSI.
1—Dopp C.I. Kettle, 1000 gal., ASME, jkt., 25 HP agit.

CLOSING OUT

RAYON MANUFACTURING PLANT TENNESSEE

24—200 gal. Baker Perkins jkt. sigma-blade Mixers, #17-VII.
7—B-P Barattes, jktd., 52" dia. x 39" long.
12—French jktd. Rayon Mixers, 5'L x 3'W x 4' deep, double shaft.
9—30" Sperry P.&F. Filter Presses, C.I., 17 chambers, closed delivery.
2—Nash H-5 and L-4 Hytor Vacuum Pumps.
7—Steel Shell & Tube Heat Exchangers—440 & 1400 sq. ft.
2—30" Sperry "Ni-Resist" P.&F. Filter Presses, 20 chambers.

EQUIPMENT IN STOCK

KETTLES—REACTORS

1—1400 gal. T316 SS, ASME 175#, jkt., 20 HP XP agit.
2—1800 gal. steel, 180# jkt.
1—1500 gal. steel, ASME 600# WP, 150# jkt., agit.
1—1000 gal. Dopp Kettle, 25 HP.
1—750 gal. steel, jkt. & agit.
3—750 gal. T304 SS, ASME, 30# WP, 30# jkt., 10 HP XP agit.
3—750 gal. Pfaudler, glass, jkt.
6—465 gal. T304 ELC SS, 175# WP, 165# jkt.
1—450 gal. T347 SS, agit., 15#.
1—150 gal. Pfaudler, glass, jkt. agit.
2—125 gal. T316 SS, jkt. agit.
1—100 gal. SS, ASME vac. int., 75# jkt., UNUSED.
1—100 gal. G/L, 75# jkt.
1—30 gal. G/L, 75# jkt.

ROTARY KILNS

1—11' x 155' Traylor, 7/8" shell.
1—9 x 100' 2-tire.
1—8' x 170' 3-tire, 3/4" shell.
1—8' x 125' Vulcan, 3/4" shell.
1—8' x 115' 2-tire, 1/2" shell.
1—8' x 9' x 100' 2-tire.
1—8' x 100' 11/16" shell.
1—8' x 50' Vulcan, 1" shell.
1—7' x 120' 3-tire, 7/16" shell.
2—6' x 60' 2-tire, 5/8" shell.
1—4' x 24' brick-lined.

STAINLESS STEEL TANKS

10,500 gal., horiz., UNUSED.
5,700 gal., horiz., UNUSED.
5,200 gal., vert., UNUSED.
4,500 gal., vert., UNUSED.
3,700 gal. vacuum Tank, w/coils.
3,590 gal., Trailer, sanitary.
3,400 gal., horiz., 1/4".
3,000 gal., vert., VACUUM.
3,000 gal., vert., 14 gal., UNUSED.
2,000 gal., vert., T316 SS, 1/4".
1,750 gal., vert., 3/16", 1,750 gal., VACUUM, coils.
1,400 gal., T316, ASME 175#.
500 gal., T347, jkt., vacuum.
Steel Tanks—450,000, 61,000, 42,000, 9,450, 7,700, 5,600.

ROTARY DRYERS

4—8'8" x 70', 1/2", dbl. shell. 7'x50', 1/2" dbl. shell.
3—6' x 50', steam tube.
1—5'6" x 50' 3/8" shell.
1—4'8" x 32', 3/8" shell.
1—4'6" x 40', 32', 1/4" shell.
1—4' x 12', T304 S.S.
1—3' x 15', Everdur.

PULVERIZERS

3—Mikros: #2DH, 3TH, 4TH.
1—Hammermill, Penna. Crusher "non-clog," #DNC-5060, 400 HP, 1952—UNUSED.
3—Hammermills, Penna. Crusher #C-3-30, 60 HP "Trojan."
3—Hammermills, Jeffrey 50 HP, 25 HP, 36" x 24", 24" x 18".
1—Roller Mill, Raymond #3036 hi-side, single-whizzer.
1—Pulverizer, Babcock & Wilcox, #32F, 75 HP.

CENTRIFUGALS, Continuous

Sharples C-20, Super-D-Hydrator, T316 SS.
Sharples #PN-14 Super-D-Canters, 1316 SS.
Sharples #AS-16, SS, 1953.
Sharples #18-V, Tinned Steel.
Bird 32" x 50", T316 SS.
Bird 18" x 28", T304 SS.
Bird 24" x 38", Monel, horiz.
Bird 24" x 24", Monel, type CH.

EVAPORATORS—STILLS

1—625 sq. ft., T347 SS, Single Effect, Vacuum.
1—588 sq. ft., SS, Vert. Long-Tube, dbl. effect, Buflovak.
1—400, 250 sq. ft., nickel, vert. long-tube.
1—250 sq. ft., T304 SS, forced circ, 1953 design.
1—236 sq. ft., T316 SS, dbl. effect.
1—20 sq. ft., T304 SS, forced cir.
1—1400 gal. vac. Still, T316 SS.

BRIQUETTING PRESSES

4—Komarek-Greaves, 27" dia. x 23" w Rolls, 1-1/4" x 2-1/2 x 2-1/4", 25 tons/hr., 75 HP.
1—Vulcan Iron Works, 30" dia. x 12-1/2" w T304 SS Roll, 1-15/16" x 1-15/16" x 1-1/8", 7-1/2 tons/hr., 50 HP, 1954.

120,000 SQUARE FEET OF EQUIPMENT IN STOCK AT

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1407 N. SIXTH ST., PHILADELPHIA 22, PA.
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Ross 9" x 24" and 5" x 14" High Speed Three Roll Roller Mills with Stainless Steel water-cooled Rollers.

Colton Model 140 Stainless Steel Single Head Tube Filler, worm type, with Steam Jacketed Agitated Hopper.

Jones Models CMV and CMC Carton Forming and Filling Machines.

Werner & Pfleiderer 3,000 gal. and 3,500 gal. Jacketed Double Arm Mixers.

PACKAGING—Pneumatic Scale Lines with Tite Wrap, Palmer Box Forming Machines, Ceco Sealers, Standard Knapp Case Sealers.

WRAPPING—Package Machinery Hayssen, Battle Creek, Scandia, Wrap King. All sizes and models.

OVER 5,000 MACHINES IN STOCK—Mixers, Labelers, Dryers, Fillers, Sifters, Grinders, Cappers, Pulverizers, Packaging Machines, Carton Sealing Machines.

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SAVE ON GOOD USED MACHINERY

CENTRIFUGALS—12", 30", 40" & 48".
CENTRIFUGES—Sharples #3 Stainless. Also #6.
DRYERS—Allright Nell 4' x 9' Atmos. Drum Dryer.
Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer 24" x 20".
Vac. Shelf & Rotary Dryers.
FILLERS—Powder & Liquid. Also Labelers.
FILTERS—Vallez type 49, with 41 Stainless covered leaves.
#2 Sweetland 12 Stainless covered leaves.
Ertel 6" & 10" Disc type.
FILTER PRESSES—6" to 36" Iron & Wood.
KETTLES—Stainless Jack. 80, 60, 50 gal.
Dopp 350 gal. Cast Iron Jack. Vacuum.
Devine Impreg. Units 30" & 36" dia.
Steel, Alum. & Copper 5 to 2,000 gals.
MILLS—Raymond #00 Pulverizer 30 HP complete. Also #0000.
Mikro Pulverizer #4, 2S1, 2TH, 1SH.
Hammer Mills & Pulverizers 3 to 50 HP.
Williams #BB, #3 & #2XX Hammer Mills.
Ball & Jewell #2 Rotary Cutters.
Spr. Wald, Stainless Spike Crusher.
Pebble, Jar & Ball Mills, Lab. to 6' x 8'.
Steel 3 Roll, 9" x 32", 12" x 30" & 16" x 40".
Lehmann 4 Roll W. C. 12" x 36" Steel
MIXERS—Baker Perkins 100 gal. Jack.
Day Imperial 75 & 150 gals. Jacketed.
Change Can Mixers 8, 15, 40, 150 gal.
Day Jumbo 700 gal. horiz. Mixer.
Blystone 3000# horiz. spiral Mixer.
Dry Spiral Mixers 50 to 3000#.
Lancaster 6' dia. vert. mixer 25 HP.
PUMPS—Stokes, Buffalo etc. Vac. 10 to 500 CFM.
Gould 75 HP Centrifugal 250 PSI.
SIFTERS—Rotex 40" x 84", 3 deck.
SOAP MACHINERY—Toilet, Laundry, etc.
TABLET MACHINES—Stokes RD3 Rotary. Also Single & Rotary ½" to 3".
TANKS—Stainless, Gl. Lined, Steel.
MISC.—Boilers Gas & Oil. Conveyors.

Partial Listings — Write for Bulletins

STEIN EQUIP'T. CO.
107 8th St., Brooklyn 15, New York
STerling 8-1944

PRICES LESS THAN YOU WOULD PAY AT AUCTION

4—B. P. 200 gal. Sigma Blade Jacketed Shredders.
1—260 gal. S.S. Reactor, jktd.
2—Ball & Jewell Cutters #2.
6—Link Belt Vibrating Screens 4'x8'.
2—30" Sperry Filters, closed delivery 3 eye, 39-plates, 40-frames.
1—Sparkler S.S. Filter 33-S-9.
1—Buflovak Impregnating Tank 42" x 52".
1—Schutz-O'Neill Pulverizer 22", Style D.
Ball Mills—buhrstone and porcelain lined.
1—Stainless Steel Vert. Tank 3000 gals.
1—Louisville Tube Dryer 6'x35'.
3—New Twin Screw Mixers, 100, 120 and 300 gal.
1—M-G Homogenizer S. S. 125 gph.
2—Crystallizers—one stainless steel jktd.
6—Blackburn Smith Pressure Filters.
4—U. S. Hoffman Filters.
Tanks—all sizes up to 635,000 gallons.

MANY OTHER ITEMS TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION, AT RIDICULOUSLY LOW PRICES.

H. LOEB & SON 4643 LANCASTER AVE., PHILADELPHIA 31, PA.

WE'RE IN LINE FOR '59

10—LIGHTNING 2HP Exp. Proof Type LDG200 STAINLESS 431RPM—Agitators.
1—PFAUDLER 750 gal., glass lined jacketed & agitated Reactor, 15 HP motor.
1—PFAUDLER 200 gal. G.L., jktd., agitated.
1—NICKEL CLAD 6' x 27' Column 200PSI.
1—NOOTER 750 gal. Reactor, 300 PSI jacket.
1—72" x 30' STAINLESS STEEL Column, 20 bubble cap trays, type 347.
1—RAYMOND #3036 High Side 3 Roll Mill.
1—RAYMOND 30" double Whizzer Separator.
1—B.&J. #1½ Rotary Cutter 30HP XP motor.
1—ROBINSON Style B Cutter 30" knives.
8—JEFFREY Hammer Mills; 8"x15"; 12"x20"; 18"x24"; 24"x36" motor driven.
1—HARDINGE 8' x 30" Conical Ball Mill.
3—TOLHURST 40" S.S. Centrifugals, Susp.
2—FLETCHER 40" Steel Centrifugals, Susp.
1—FLETCHER Whirlwind 48" Centrifugal.
1—FLETCHER 30" STAINLESS Centrifugal, Suspended, perforated basket, vapertite.
2—OLIVER 5'3" x 3' Precoat Filters 316 STAINLESS STEEL, vapertite.
2—SHARPLES C-20 S.S. Super-D-Hydrators.
2—SHARPLES PN 14 Super-D-Canters S.S.316.
4—KOMAREK-GREAVES 27" x 23" Briquetting Presses, Feeders & 75 HP motors.
5—VULCAN, ALLIS CHALMERS, Rotary Kilns, motor driven, 8' x 100'; 8' x 125'.
3—SWENSON-WALKER 24"x20' double spiral, jacketed Crystallizers, 2HP motors.
2—STOKES DDS-2 Tablet Presses.
3—LOUISVILLE 6' x 50' Steam Tube Dryers.
2—LOUISVILLE 6' x 25' Steam Tube Dryers.
4—Link Belt ROTO LOUVRE DRYERS steel 502-16, 705-24; stainless 604-24.
1—BONNOT 7' x 60' x ½" Rotary Dryer.
3—NICKEL Heat Exchangers (169) 7/8" x 10' NICKEL Tubes, 338 sq. ft.
5—CUPRO-NICKEL Heat Exchangers; 177; 346; 1035; 2330; 5200 sq. ft.
25—Steel Heat Exchangers: 189; 880; 1042; 2060; 3900; 4420 sq. ft.
1—INDUSTRIAL Type SS-2 STAINLESS Pressure Leaf Filter, 195 sq. ft.
1—NIAGARA Stainless Filter, 54 sq. ft.
3—SWEETLAND #10, #12 Filters, STAINLESS and steel leaves.
18—SHRIVER, SPERRY 12" to 36" steel, aluminum, wood. Filter Presses.
1—RAYMOND 30" dbl. Whizzer Separator.
10—TYLER-HUMMER Screens, 4' x 6'; 4' x 8'.
1—10,000 gal. Propane Pressure Tank 200PSI.
8—EVAPORATORS, 500 to 15000 sq. ft.

WRITE FOR BOOKLET 0359

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60 East 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y.
IN C. 310 Thompson Bldg., Tulsa 3, Okla.

EQUIPMENT
for CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

1—Pfaudler glass lined jacketed Series P 20 gal. kettle, NEW.

1—Pfaudler glass lined jacketed reactor, 100 gal.

1—Pfaudler glass lined jacketed reactor, 200 gal.

2—Pfaudler type 347 SS jacketed kettles, 300 gal.

3—Pfaudler type 316 SS jacketed reactors, 750 gal.

1—Eastern type 316 SS autoclave, 100 gal., 150# internal pressure, 75# jacket, with impeller type agitator and drive.

1—Blaw-Knox steel jacketed autoclave, 400 gal. 570# internal pressure, 85# jacket, complete with agitator and drive.

1—Struthers Wells type 316 SS storage tank, 4000 gal.

1—Leader type 347 SS vertical tank, 18,000 gal.

1—Dover Tank co. nickel storage tank, 4000 gal., 30 psi.

2—Sweco SS separators, 4' dia. Model E-3D-8 and C-2D-8 with SS screens.

1—Columbia Eng. steel pressure tank, 2400 gal., 265 psi.

15—Davis Eng. type 316 SS heat exchangers 87, 104, 121, 139 and 170 sq. ft. surface area, NEW.

2—Badger type 316 SS heat exchangers, 600 sq. ft. each.

1—Struthers Wells type 316 SS heat exchanger, 330 sq. ft.

6—Struthers Wells 885 sq. ft. heat exchangers.

2—Patterson-Kelley steel heat exchangers, 1000 sq. ft. each.

2—Swenson type 316 SS vacuum crystallizers, 3'6" x 12' and 2'6" x 12'.

1—Swenson type 304 SS single effect evaporator, 320 sq. ft.

1—Struthers Wells SS calandria type evaporator, 365 sq. ft.

8—Alco type 316 SS jacketed kettles, 3000 gal. complete with Turbine agitators and drives, 50 psi jacket.

1—Baker Perkins SS double arm jacketed sigma blade vacuum mixer, 2¼ gal. operating capacity, complete.

1—Baker Perkins, 150 gal. double arm sigma blade vacuum mixer.

1—Patterson SS jacketed vacuum mixer, double arm sigma blade, 500 gal.

19—Robinson SS horizontal blenders, 255 cu. ft.

1—Bantam SS Mikro Pulverizer, complete.

2—Stokes Model DDS2 rotary tablet presses, complete.

1—Link Belt Steel roto louver dryer, Model 1003-30, complete.

3—Louisville SS rotary dryers, 8' x 50', complete.

2—Struthers Wells type 316 SS jacketed 3500 gal. reactors, complete with coils, agitators and drives.

R. GELB & SONS, INC.
UNION, NEW JERSEY Est. 1886 MUrdock 6-4900

2—OLIVER PRESS. PRECOAT FILTERS 5'3" x 3'—Type 316 S.S.
7—RIBBON BLENDERS, 2500 gallons, Roller Bearings Stuffing Boxes.
6—MICRO PULVERIZERS, #2SI, #3DI.
8—SIFTERS—READCO, 36" x 78".
5—NICKEL KETTLES, 500 gallons, Agitated, Jacketed.
2—TRUCK DRIERS, Ross, 12' x 8½' x 20.

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MERCO B-9 CENTRIFUGE
Brass and S.S. contact Hydraulic bowl. 15 HP motor and drive.

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ECH SPECIALS

Buflovak 36" SS one effect Evap., 100 sq. ft.
Gruendler "BB" Whirlbeator Hammer Mill.
Pfaudler 1,500 gal. Glass Tank; closed top.
Nash Hytor Vac. Pump #6, 40 HP motor.
Day 40 gallon Pony Mixer with motor.
Devine Vac. Shelf Dryer; 59" x 78", dbl. door.
BP Jktd. Mixer 100 gal. working cored arms.
Gen. American 42" x 120" Twin Drum Dryer.
Patterson ¾ gal. SS Jktd. Lab Mixer, 2 HP.
2—Mikro's—Bantam & 1SL with 5 HP motor.

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EQUIPONOMICS

HOMOGENIZER — Manton Gaulin, S.S Model 500E, 500 GPH, 5000 PSI.
OLIVER VACUUM FILTERS—S.S. 316, 3' x 6 Complete (1954)
TANK—steel, hor. 5/16" 10,000 gal. 10' D x 17'; coil.
EVAPORATORS—Single effect—All Monel 290 sq. ft. 150 sq. ft. Complete.
CENTRIFUGES—Tolhurst 26" Monel; 40" S.S. Susp; 40" Rubber Covered.
FILTER PRESSES—Shriver 36" x 36"—34-1½" Rubber Covered Frames.
PFAUDLER—G L Kettles 75, 200, 300, 600 gal.
HARDINGE Conical Ball Mills, 4½' x 16".
MIXER, DAY—2½ gal. D.A. Sigma, Jack. Vacuum, 5 H.P.

PROCESS PLANTS SERVICE, INC.
287 Central Ave., Clark, N J. • Tel. FUlton 1 1183-4

SPECIALS

Pebble Mills: Patterson D 3 x 4' porc.
Pony Mixer: Troy 40 gal. 2-speed.
Reactor: 50 gal. Pfaudler gl. lined, ag.
Percolators: Pfaudler, stainless, 54 x 42".
Mills: Fitzpatrick model D, sf. st., jktd.
Crystallizers: 500 gal. stain. jack., agit.
Dryer: Porter 2 x 4' vac. drum, st. st.
Centrifugal: Tolhurst 26" rubber, 2-speed.
Mix-Mullers: Simpson Lab., Porto, #00.
Dewaterers: Davenport model 3A, 3 hp.
3-roll Mills: Day type B 14 x 30" hi-speed.
Write us or call Seeley 8-1431.
Send us a list of your idle machines.

LOEB EQUIPMENT SUPPLY CO.
814 W. Superior St. Chicago 22, Ill.

MACHINERY — ANYONE?

1—Tolhurst 30" Minute Man all stainless steel. Extractor, vee belt drive, with 3 h.p. ex. proof motor.
1—Raymond #0000 Pulverizer, ball bearing type, coupled to 10 h.p. motor.
1—Williams 30" Mechanical Air Seperator.
2—80 & 200 cu. ft. Ribbon Blenders, m.d.
1—10 h.p. Agitator, 100 r.p.m. with turbo.
Hammer Mills, Double Arm Mixers, Tablet Machines, Conical Blenders, etc.

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BILL WOLF, Inc.
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Your Source for Good Buys

Am. Horiz. Autoclave 42" x 48" x 96".
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We have on hand appr. 100,000 lbs. of Potassium Bitartrate (cream of tartar). The purity varies on several lots from 70% to 92%. If interested please contact us. California Tartrates Co., 2182 E. Muscat Ave., Fresno, Calif.

Dichlorodimethylhydantoin; heavily constructed Bung type once-used 55 gallon aluminum Drums $21.50; Igepon TE42; Petro wax; Sodium Benzoate Tech; N-Hexanol; Potassium Bicarbonate USP; Industrial By-Products & Surplus Co., 40-40 Lawrence St., Flushing 54, New York, INdependence 1-4100.

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State of California Manufacturer of industrial chemicals and specialties requires active representation for the Paper, Metal, Tanning and Textile Industries, preferably with technical sales staff. Warehouse facilities desired. OPD 724.

FD&C Red Okay

—Continued from page 3

have to convert to Citrus Red No. 2, a newly-developed less-toxic color.

For a while it was touch and go with industry whether it was going to be allowed to use up its stocks of Red 32 because the March 1 ban on this coaltar color came up on congress faster than it could move the legislation along, allowing industry to switch over to the new color material.

As it is, anyone who used Red 32 between March 1 and March 17 had a cloud of doubtful legality hanging over him, but it is not likely that anything will be done about it.

S79 was delayed in getting through the house because of some unexpected opposition that developed after its passage by the senate. Contrary to expectations, it was not the California orange growers who threw a block in the path of the bill. They had no objections to Texas and Florida growers tinting their oranges so long as they stamped them "color added."

The objections came from Rep. John Delaney of New York and a small group who, like him, are suspicious of the long term effects of eating oranges tinted with coaltar color.

The group forced the house into a late Friday afternoon session when many members were away and insisted on a roll-call vote on passage of the bill. In spite of 127 absentees, the measure passed by a substantial majority of 213 to 94.

Besides pushing the deadline date for discontinuing use of Red 32 ahead to May 1, the bill authorizes the use of Citrus No. 2 until September, 1961, or until congress passes a general color additives control bill, if this occurs first. The bill is now being prepared by the Food & Drug Administration for submission to congress later this session.

Monsanto, a Cautious

—Continued from page 5

velopments is made obvious by a look at Monsanto's complex of overseas subsidiaries.

Mr. Smith put it this way: "We feel that our foreign operations—several of which are of long standing—place Monsanto in an excellent position to exploit both current and future international trade situations."

He stressed the fact that "Monsanto has a strong technological position" which has been utilized to initiate production abroad. And here, said Mr. Smith, is why:

A Varied British Unit

The British affiliate, Monsanto Chemicals, Ltd., produces a variety of organic chemicals, plastics, pharmaceuticals and industrial chemicals. It has three plants, with laboratories in each location, and owns a one-third interest in a styrene monomer plant near Edinburgh.

The Italian affiliate, Sicedison, operates two plants and is a diversified manufacturer of organic and inorganic chemicals, plastics and petrochemicals. In 1958 the firm began producing ethylene, propylene and propylene tetramer. Under construction are plants for plasticizers, fluorine derivatives, expanded acrylonitrile capacity and other products.

The French associate, Monsanto-Bousols, has a polystyrene manufacturing facility in northern France. Also, Monsanto has an interest in Ethyl-Synthese, the only styrene monomer producer in France.

Monsanto's Spanish affiliate, Etino-Quimica, S.A., manufactures various forms of polystyrene and vinyl resins.

The Mexican affiliate, Monsanto Mexicana S.A., produces salicylic acid and aspirin, sulfuric acid, oleum, styrene molding compounds and polyvinyl chloride resins and compounds. This year the company will also make sodium tripolyphosphate.

Expansive Canada Affiliate

Monsanto Canada, Ltd., with four plants and one laboratory, makes polystyrene, textile and paper chemicals, adhesives, pharmaceuticals, plasticizers, oil additives, preservatives and rubber chemicals.

In South America, Monsanto Argentina, S.A.I.C. manufacturers polystyrene. This year the company additionally will make a basic plasticizer, as well as phthalic anhydride, and polyvinyl chloride compounds. Resins for these plastics compounds will come from newly-formed Monsanto Andes S.A.I.C., at Mendoza, where Monsanto's minority partner is Carbometal, S.A.

Monsanto's Japanese associate, Mitsubish Monsanto Chemical Company, Ltd., has two plants and makes polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride resins, compounds and films and plasticizers.

Monsanto Chemicals (Australia) Ltd., has three plants and a laboratory and manufacturers adhesives, plastics, pharmaceuticals, and industrial and agricultural chemicals.

Pesticide Tolerance Okayed

Tentative approval has been given by the Food & Drug Administration to a petition of Union Carbide Chemicals Company, Division of Union Carbide Corporation, New York, proposing a tolerance for residues of the pesticide chemical 1-naphthyl N-methylcarbamate in or on apples, beans, and peaches. The tolerance approved is 10 parts per million. Thirty days is allowed for filing of protests.

Bids Wanted

Dimethyl Polysiloxane, 1,200 pts., Bid IFB 59-100B, Apr. 15, Military Petroleum Supply Agency, Washington 25, D.C.

Drugs, Methylcellulose, ophthalmic solution, 6,048 bots., Atropine sulfate ophthalmic solution, 3,744 bots., Scopolamine Hydrobromide Ophthalmic solution, 4,032 bots., Tetracaine Hydrochloride Ophthalmic solution, 2,304 bots., Zinc Sulfate Ophthalmic solution, 6,336 bots., Military Medical Supply Agency, 84 Sands St., Brooklyn 1, N.Y.; Sulgaguanidine, powd., USP 1,000 kilos, Sulfathiazole, powd., USP, 1,000 kilos, dl-Methionine, USP, 100 kilos, Gluconic Acid compounds, USP, 100 kilos, Vitamin B1 (Thiamin), USP, 30 kilos, Vitamin B2 (Lactoflavin), 30 kilos, Vitamin B6 (Pyridoxine Hol.), 30 kilos, Vitamin C (Ascorbic Acid), 30 kilos, Bid P.A. No.: 89-370-99-P1-9220, April 2, Chong Kun Dang Phar. Co., Ltd., 357, 3-Ka, Chung Chong Ro, West Gate St., Seoul, Korea.

Paint, 1,056 gals., syn. enamel, Spec. FED. TT-E-489B, Amend 1 (QPL), 2,750 gals., heat-resistant enamel, Spec, FED. TT-E-496, Amend. 2, Bid IFB 155-2448-59B, Mar. 31, General Stores Supply Office, 700 Robbins Ave., Philadelphia 11, Pa.

1,398 items of chemicals and chemical preparations such as **Acetic Acid, Acetone, Acetyl Chloride, Benzaldehyde, Aluminum Powder, Ammonium Bicarbonate, Peroxide, Barium Sulfite, Bismuth Sulfate, Calcium Acetate, Chromous Chloride, Cobaltous Carbonate, Cupric Sulfate, Ferric Ammonium Sulfate, Hydriodic Acid, Iodine Pentoxide, Lithium Magnesium Powder, Mercurous Acetate,** PIO/C No.: 82-029-103-9-80017, April 10, Union of Burma Applied Research Institute of the Ministry of Industry, Kanbe, Rangeon, Burma.

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Air Reduction Chemical Co. 29
Alan Wood Steel Company 43
Allied Chemical Corporation, Plastics & Coal Chemicals Division 43
American Agricultural Chemical Co. 1
American Mineral Spirits Company 64
American Potash & Chemical Corporation 27
Amoco Chemicals Corporation 21
Archer-Daniels-Midland Company 46
Argueso, M., & Co., Inc. 57
Armour Pharmaceutical Company 46
Ashcraft-Wilkinson Co. 41

Baker, H. J., & Bro. 56
Baker, J. T., Chemical Co. 1
Barclay Chemical Company, Inc. 62
Barnebey-Cheney Co. 54
Becco Chemical Division, Food Machinery & Chemical Corp. 23, 33, 34
Berkshire Chemicals, Inc. 34
Better Finishes & Coatings, Inc. 32
Bios Laboratories, Inc. 47
Blockson Chemical Company 35
Bower, Henry, Chemical Mfg. Co. 34
Bowman, Charles, & Co. 45
Brill Equipment Company 59
Brode Corporation, The 57

Celanese Corporation of America, Chemical Division 64
Chemical & Process Machinery Corp. 61
Chemical Service Corp. 35, 62
Chemical Solvents, Inc. 64
Chemsol, Inc. 62
Columbia Southern Chemical Corporation 32
Commercial Solvents Corporation 6
Connelly, Inc. 43
Coupe, Robert A. 35
Cowles Chemical Company 64

Delhi-Taylor Oil Corp. 51
Distillation Products Industries, Div. of Eastman Kodak Company 40
Dow Chemical Company, The 33, 36, 39, 45
Dunkel, Paul A., & Company, Inc. 47
DuPont de Nemours, E. I., & Co., (Inc.) 34
Duval Sulphur & Potash Co. 41

Eastern Color & Chemical Co. 62
Eastman Chemical Products, Inc. 13, 54
Eco Engineering Co. 37
Emery Industries, Inc. 56
Enjay Company, Inc. 15
Equipment Clearing House, Inc. 61

Felton Chemical Company, Inc. 50
Fezandie & Sperrle 55
Filter Fabrics, Inc. 54
First Machinery Corp. 58
Florasynth Laboratories, Inc. 49
Fritzsche Brothers, Inc. 49

Gane's Chemical Works, Inc. 47
Gelb, R., & Sons, Inc. 61
Gitlan, Charles, & Co., Inc. 34
Grace Chemical Company, Division of W. R. Grace & Co. 54
Greeff, R. W., & Co. 1, 53
Gross, A., & Company 57
Gulf Oil Corporation 44, 62

Harchem Division, Wallace & Tiernan, Inc. 40
Harshaw Chemical Co., The 40, 46
Heat & Power Co., Inc. 60
Heine & Company 20
Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc. 31, 50
Hooker Chemical Corporation 33
Hutchinson, D. W., & Co., Inc. 49

International Chemical Corporation 43
International Petrosolvents, Inc. 39
International Testing Laboratories, Inc. 37

Jasper Machinery Company, Inc. 61
Jefferson Chemical Company, Inc. 25
Jefferson Lake Sulphur Company 43

Koppers Company, Inc., Tar Products Division 42

Lawler Company 61
Lebanon Chemical Co. 41
Lever Brothers Company 40
Loeb, H., & Son 60
Loeb Equipment Supply Co. 61
Lucidol Division, Wallace & Tiernan, Incorporated 39

Mac-Lac Company, Inc., The 47
Machinecraft Corp. 61
Machinery & Equipment Company 58, 60, 61
Machinery & Equipment Corp., The 61
Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc. 49
Manion Steel Barrel Company 35
Metalsalts Corporation 48
Michel, M., & Company, Inc. 64
Michigan Chemical Corporation 16
Mississippi Lime Company 34
Mobil Oil Company, Division of Socony Mobil Oil Company, Inc. 55
Mutual Citrus Products Company 18

National Casein 54
New Jersey Zinc Company, The 55
Nylos Trading Co., Inc. 46

Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation Chemicals Division 40
Oronite Chemical Company 36

Peerless Oil & Chemical Corp. 64
Penick, S. B., & Company 10, 11
Pennsalt Chemical Corporation, Industrial Division 1
Pennsylvania Refining Company 51
Perry Equipment Corp. 60
Pharmacaps, Inc. 48
Philipp Brothers Chemicals, Inc. 53
Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Co. 44
Plastics and Coal Chemicals Division, Allied Chemical Corporation 43
Potash Company of America 41
Prior Chemical Corporation 1
Process Plants Service, Inc. 61
Procter & Gamble Co. 40
Publicker Industries, Inc. 39

Rambach Chemical Company 62
Raney Catalyst Co. 37
Read, Chas. L., & Co., Inc. 32
Republic Chemical Corp. 35
Republic Steel Corporation 33
Richmond Mica Corp. 55
Richter, Gedeon Pharmaceutical Products, Inc. 46
Ross, F. H., & Co. 33
Foster D. Snell, Inc. 64
Spencer Chemical Company 35
Starr, Frederick, Contracting Company 58
Stein Equipment Co. 60
Sterwin Chemicals, Inc. 48
Sunkist Growers, Inc. 22
Sussman, Louis, Inc. 62

Texas Gulf Sulphur Co., Inc. 35
Turner, Joseph, & Co. 34

Ungerer & Co. 49
Union Carbide Chemicals Company, Division of Union Carbide Corporation 2
Union Standard Equipment Co. 60
U. S. Borax & Chemical Corporation Pacific Coast Borax Company Division 1
United Ultramarine & Chemical Company, Inc. 55

van Ameringen-Haebler, Inc. 50
Ventura Processors 19

Warwick Wax Company, Inc. 57
Western Condensing Co. 17
Will & Baumer Candle Co., Inc. 57
Wolf, Bill, Inc. 61
Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation 37

Zink & Triest Co. 50

Advertisers Index

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S 11 Again Bugabooing Chemicals

—Continued from page 3

ting anywhere at this session of congress is still a matter of pure guesswork among observers. There are as many who believe that it has a fair chance as are those who believe it has no chance. There are none to be found, however, who expect a repeat of four years ago when the bill was rammed through the house unexpectedly on a 393 to 3 roll call vote.

That was before the chemical industry, the oil industry and other big industrial groups awoke to the realities of what the bill would do to industry selling practices if it ever became law.

Opinions in government quarters over the wisdom of the legislation is still split, but at least one new recruit has been picked up by the opposition. The Department of Justice is still against the bill and expects to express its views to the senate committee later in the hearings. The Federal Trade Commission, however, is divided, but leaning towards support of the bill.

Commissioners' Views Differ

Among the five commissioners, Chairman John W. Gwynne and Commissioner Edward T. Tait are opposing the bill, while Commissioners Robert T. Secrest, Sigurd Anderson, and William C. Kern see no harm in the legislation and feel that it would do some good.

Two years ago, Chairman Gwynne stood alone among the five commissioners against the bill. Commissioner Tait, who has now joined the chairman, was undecided at that time.

Commissioners Gwynne and Tait fear that elimination of the "good faith" defense might tempt some businessmen to give up any attempt at competition when they were being out-priced. The other three commissioners argue that the bill is needed to make it clear that where the effect of the price discrimination may be so severe as to substantially lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly, the right of the public not to suffer such consequences shall prevail over the business interests of the individual seller.

Opposition of the Manufacturing Chemists Association to the Kefauver-Patman bill was expressed to the committee by Henry H. Fowler, counsel for MCA. SOCMA, he said, also authorized him to state that it concurred in the MCA statement.

Opposition of the fertilizer and pesticide industries to the bill was contained in a statement submitted on behalf of the National Plant Food Institute and endorsed by the National Agricultural Chemicals Association. Robert L. Ackerly, of the law firm of Cummings, Sellers, Reeves & Conner, general counsel for the two associations presented the statement.

He emphasized these two points of opposition:

• The bill may jeopardize many lawful marketing practices which are well established and have been followed for many years and would interject an area of vagueness into the already vague and uncertain field of antitrust enforcement.

• There are at this time no practices in the distribution of fertilizers and pesticides which would warrant or justify the passage of the proposed legislation.

Mr. Ackerly pointed out that there are numerous instances in which fertilizer manufacturers or materials producers are called upon to meet a competitor's lower price in one or more grades of fertilizers, either within a restricted marketing area or to a limited number of dealers.

Price Basis Varies

Some fertilizer manufacturers sell on a delivered price basis, he explained, and others sell f.o.b. plant. According, at times, the competitors lower price must be met by lowering the delivered price.

Competition in the fertilizer industry, he said, is vigorous and the farmer has been the primary beneficiary since records show that fertilizer prices have advanced less over the years than the prices of any other commodity the farmer buys.

"Accordingly," he stated, "the conclusion is inescapable that there are no practices in the distribution of fertilizer which warrant the passage of this bill. To the contrary, S 11 will likely have an adverse effect on the American farmer, since prices always rise when competition is reduced.

Added support for MCA's position came from Augustus H. Eustis, chairman of the Board of Virginia Smelting Company, West Norfolk, Va., who expressed the small company viewpoint on probable effects of the bill.

Mr. Fowler challenged arguments of proponents that the bill would help competition and predicted that it would have the opposite effect. He said it would weaken competition and injure small business because it does not provide a workable yardstick for the countless daily sales transactions in which the question of meeting a competitive price demands immediate decision.

He listed these seven ways in which the bill would reduce competition:—

• By causing prices to lose the flexibility essential to competition.

• By placing excessive economic burdens on small sellers who cannot afford either to forego a major customer or to reduce prices to all customers.

• By limiting the sources of supply available to buyers.

• By causing nationwide sellers to abandon local areas to a lower-priced local seller rather than reduce prices over a wide area, thereby encouraging a local seller's monopoly.

• By encouraging sellers to deal exclusively with a single large buyer in order to avoid application of the law by eliminating competitive purchasers.

• By encouraging vertical integration of distribution facilities on the part of producers who are denied the right to meet lower prices offered to their jobbers by competitors.

• By placing domestic industry at an increased disadvantage in competition with imported products.

Stauffer Terms Tartar Action a Nullification

—Continued from page 5

panies which manufacture more than a few products and that your action effectively nullifies the true purpose of the escape clause as enacted by congress."

When he announced his decision, the President said flatly that escape clause relief was not warranted. He noted the irregular movements of production and imports and called attention to the decline in consumption, which is partly attributable to the increased competition of substitute products.

When the Tariff Commission determined that escape clause relief was warranted, two commissioners dissented from the finding with respect to cream of tartar. One member did not participate in either case.

"The consumption of tartar products has declined from the high levels of 1950 and 1951. Consumption increased in 1956 above the low volume of 1954-55 but declined again in 1957. This pattern is partially attributable, as the commission's report points out, to the increasing competition of substitute products.

"Citric acid, for example, has wholly displaced tartaric acid in some uses and partially displaced it in others. Similarly, phosphate-type baking powders have been increasingly competitive with tartar-type baking powders. To raise tariffs and thus increase the price of the products under investigation would tend to encourage the additional development and use of alternative materials. This could mean a further loss of sales of tartar products.

"There is an unusual feature in these cases which creates difficulties in appraising the results of the commission's investigation. The two items in question are domestically produced by one company. Cream of tartar and tartaric acid were made in one of the company's plants which also produced Rochelle salts and nothing else. The production of all three items proceeds from the same basic raw materials.

"Although the proportion of each that can be produced from a given quantity of raw materials may be varied somewhat, the report states that it is not generally economical in an integrated plant to produce only one or two of these products. The third product, Rochelle salts, is not included within these escape clause proceedings which were confined to tartaric acid and cream of tartar."

Acetylene Chemical Lab

—Continued from page 3

ment of chemical processes and products, and for research on product applications.

In dedicating the structure, C.J. McFarlin, Air Reduction Chemical president, noted that the lab would serve a two-fold purpose: As a testing ground for results of research done at Air Reduction Company's main lab at Murray Hill, N.J., and as a research and development location for customer service.

Emphasizing the company's strong emphasis on research, John A. Hill, president of the parent firm, noted that last year's research expenditures alone exceeded profits made by the company's chemical division.

Research and development at the new 10,000-square-foot lab will support Airco's production facilities at Calvert City, Ky., where vinyl acetate, vinyl stearate, methyl butynol and methyl pentynol are produced.

New Plant Under Construction

A plant to produce 20 million pounds a year of polyvinyl alcohol resin is being constructed at Calvert City. All these chemicals are derived from acetylene, generated from calcium carbide at Air Reduction's plant.

The big push is on, but where is Airco headed? One logical product of acetylene chemistry is acrylonitrile, but company officials told OPD that they were not moving in this direction.

"We're watching the propylene-ammonia route," one spokesman pointed out. "It may be that future acrylo expansion will be based on Sohio Chemical Company's process, rather than on acetylene."

Airco's efforts are currently in the direction of vinyl monomers (acetate and stearate), tertiary acetylenic alcohols (methyl butynol, methyl pentynol, ethynyl cyclohexanol, and phenyl butynol).

Other chemicals now being produced in commercial or semi-commercial quantities include methyl butenol, methyl hydroxy butanone, dimethyl octanol, ditertiary acetylenic glycols, ditertiary saturated glycols and substituted acetylenes.

Also in the acetylene chemical itinerary of Airco are its "Surfynol" line of surfactants, and "Kyrax A," a polyvinyl ester.

Ethylene Oxide and Glycol

—Continued from page 3

Wyandotte chemicals has made in its new southern works.

Very shortly, the first half of a 300-ton chlorine—330-ton caustic soda plant will go on stream at the Geismar works as the second phase of the company's southern expansion program.

Completion of the chlorine-caustic plant is expected later this year, at which time additional facilities will have been completed for the production of 74 percent caustic liquor.

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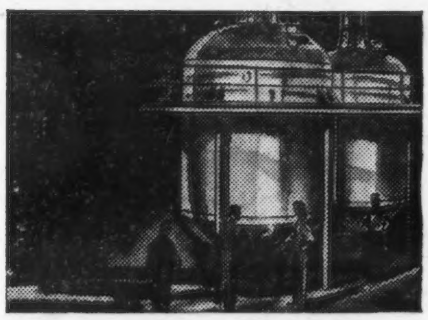

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